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SECOND EDITION.

DID HE DRIVE CRONIN?

An Arrest in St. Louis in Connection with the Cronin Case.

THOUGHT TO BE THE MAN.

He Had Been Tracked by a Chicago Officer for Four Weeks.

CAPTURED IN A BILLIARD-HALL.

Supposed to Be Dan Coughlin's Much-Sought Friend Smith.

HE DENIES ANY PART IN THE MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The man supposed to be the one who drove Dr. Cronin to his death is now in the "hold over" at the Four Courts in this city awaiting identification. The man under arrest here gives the name of J. B. Kelly and denies all complicity in the murder. It is supposed, however, that he may be the "Smith" who called for Dr. Cronin and drove him to the Carlson cottage.

The arrest was made at 10 o'clock last night by Detective Thomas of Chicago, who was assisted by Detectives Freese and Zeigler of St. Louis. The whole affair was carried out with the greatest secrecy, the prisoner being taken quietly to the Four Courts, where he was placed in a cell, opposite his name being written: "Hold for the chief."

Police-Lieut. Clark and Officer Collins of Chicago arrived here tonight and went at once to the Four Courts. They denied their identity, and to the newspapers it was given out that their names were Brennan and Martin, and that they were not from Chicago. It was subsequently discovered, however, that they were Clark and Collins and in the presence of a number of a police officers they had identified the prisoner as "Smith." It is said that on seeing the man Clark nodded his head and said, "Yes; that's the man." The three Chicago officers went to the Lacede Hotel for the night and left a call for 6 o'clock, when they will go to the Four Courts and take Kelly to Chicago, he being willing to go without the formality of a requisition.

KELLY'S EXPLANATION.

The prisoner was in a more talkative mood tonight after he had been identified by Clark and denied that he had at any time admitted that he was the man wanted in Chicago. In discussing the matter he said:

"I think I can explain how it was that I came to be mixed up in this affair. As I said before, I know Tommy Desmond of San Francisco, and chancing to see it mentioned in the daily papers that he was in Chicago to confer with the editor of the *Citizen* I visited the office hoping to meet him. Editor Finerty was busy when I went in and gave me little or no satisfaction. I went away and returned later, making in all three trips to the office without seeing Desmond. While in Chicago I stopped at the Barnes House, where I registered as J. B. Kelly, but as July 4 approached I grew short of funds and left for Milwaukee, where I remained for a short time, going from there to Joliet and other Illinois towns to sell my books. I then came to St. Louis, arriving here Aug. 15, and have been here ever since. I am perfectly willing to go to Chicago, for I know that I am innocent, and am confident that I can prove that it is a case of mistaken identity."

Speaking of his identification Kelly said:

"If ever these men made a mistake in their lives it is now. They do not know me and I do not know them."

Later Kelly sent a telegram to friends in Little Rock notifying them that he had been arrested for alleged complicity in the Cronin murder. He also signed papers agreeing to return to Chicago without a requisition.

Lieut. Clark had a brief talk with the prisoner later at night, but claimed to have elicited nothing new from him.

TRACING THE SUSPECT.

Detective Thomas of Chicago, who has been tracking the man from place to place, had located him here and came down for the purpose of making the arrest. In Memphis he had ascertained that the man was an habitué of the pool-rooms. Securing the co-operation of Detectives Freese and Zeigler on his arrival here, he started out for a search of the pool-rooms of the city. A number of the most noted resorts had been visited before the party reached Donovan's pool-room in the Merchants' Exchange Building at Fourth and Pine streets. Freese and Zeigler remained outside while Thomas entered.

Instantly the Chicago officer discovered the man of whom he was in search standing in front of the betting board studying it with evident interest. Thomas moved quietly over to the man, engaging him in conversation. After a brief chat Thomas led him from the room, the two crossing the street together, Thomas in the meantime talking pleasantly.

When the two men reached the opposite side of the street Thomas suddenly seized his companion by the wrist and told him he was under arrest. Thomas was at once joined by the St. Louis detectives. The prisoner, seeing that resistance was useless, went quietly with the officers. On his arrival at the jail the prisoner was treated kindly by Thomas, who gave him a blanket to sleep on and had his meals sent to him from a neighboring restaurant.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Kelly was poorly dressed and had but little money in his possession. His entire appearance indicated that he had seen hard times. He is a medium-sized man and his face indicates that he has been a hard drinker. He has by no means a pleasant face, wearing at all times a sullen, hang-dog expression. His features are irregular, his complexion dark, and he wears a rather heavy, dark mustache.

Tonight THE TRIBUNE correspondent was admitted to Kelly's cell by Capt. Young. The prisoner's manner was restless and uneasy. Without looking at any one present he asked: "Why have I been arrested?"

He was told he had been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Cronin murder and said he knew it. He admitted his name was J. B. Kelly and said he was from Chicago. He denied that he had any knowledge of the Cronin murder, and said that of all those whose names had been mentioned in connection with it he knew none except Tom Desmond of San Francisco. As for the others he claimed he knew nothing, and that, although an Irishman himself, he had never in his life been identified actively with the Irish cause. He stated also that he had never belonged to the Clan-na-Gael and was ignorant of the objects or workings of that order. When asked if he was in Chicago at the time of the Cronin murder he replied that he was there from February to June, 1889, and added that he had been in St. Louis for about two weeks, stopping at the People's Hotel, Fourth street and Lucas avenue.

WHAT HE TOLD THE CHIEF.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: "Did you not confess to the Chief of the St. Louis police that you were the man whom the Chicago detectives had been tracking, but that you were not guilty of the crime of which you were suspected?"

The prisoner's face blanched and his whole manner underwent a rapid change. When he attempted to reply it was in an incoherent manner. He said: "You mean the St. Louis Chief—yes, yes—the Chief. I saw him only once, and I—yes, I said nothing but good morning to him."

He sat down in a chair in the corner of the room, hesitated a moment, and, springing to his feet, exclaimed: "I don't propose to say another word!" Afterwards he said: "Well, yes, I did say something of that kind. I said that there were some things about me that were the same as the man they were after. I never said anything about any crime and I am going to keep my mouth shut." He then sat down upon a bench and buried his face in his hands. In this position he was left.

WHERE THE MAN LODGED.

At the hotel where the prisoner stopped it was ascertained that he registered there for the first time as "J. B. Kelly, Chicago," Aug. 20, 1889; and has registered continuously ever since, with the exception of one or two nights, the proprietor says, but he soon changed the Chicago to "city." J. Leland, the proprietor, said that Kelly was a man of peculiar habits. He pretended to be a peddler of pocket dictionaries and often took half a dozen of them out with him. He generally returned to the hotel between 10 o'clock and midnight, but never got up before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and not frequently until 4 o'clock, complaining that he was nervous and had some nervous affection which prevented him from sleeping at night. He generally paid for his bed regularly, but never had much money. Leland said that he looked upon Kelly with suspicion, but he saw a great many suspicious men and they did not attract his attention. His irregular habits and the fact that he was never out long enough to do much in the way of selling his books were the peculiarities which drew attention to him.

INFORMATION RECEIVED OF KELLY.

What Superintendent of Police Marsh Has Learned About the Man.

Superintendent Marsh said last evening that the arrest of Kelly was most important. The identification of the man as Smith would indicate that if Coughlin told the truth the police now have the man who drove Dr. Cronin to the Carlson cottage, as it will be remembered that Coughlin said he hired Dinan's white horse for his friend Smith. The man's description is said to correspond to that given by Mrs. Conklin and Liveryman Dinan.

Superintendent Marsh said his first information as to Kelly came from the Cronin committee. This was four weeks ago. He determined on an investigation.

About the same time Police Officer Thomas, who had done good work in the Cronin case, came to him and told him that he, too, had reason to believe that Kelly was mixed up in the conspiracy. Thomas said he stumbled on his information while watching events at Hancock, Mich., soon after the murder. Thomas told Marsh all he knew about Kelly and his antecedents with the result that the Chief began tracing the man.

Superintendent Marsh says he soon found out that Kelly's mother lived at Little Rock, Ark. Thomas was sent there. He called on Mrs. Kelly and told her that he had a letter for her son from a Chicago friend which he wished to deliver in person. Mrs. Kelly said she would deliver it; that her son traveled about from place to place and she did not know how the letter could reach him until she heard from him. She refused to indicate where he could be found. Thomas then prepared a decoy letter which he carefully sealed. Through this decoy letter Kelly was traced to Nashville, Memphis, and other points, finally to St. Louis, where his trail was lost for a time.

THOMAS GETS HIS MAN.

But he bobbed up at St. Louis last week and Thomas arrested him Monday. The officer sent the Chief the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—Chief of Police Marsh, Chicago: We have our man, sure. Send some one for identification. THOMAS.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch the Superintendent sent for Officer Collins and Policeman Clark, who is well acquainted with Kelly. They were told to go to St. Louis, and left yesterday morning. Chief Marsh was anxiously waiting to hear from them last evening.

Officer Thomas wired the Chief during the day that Kelly had said he was willing to come to Chicago for identification without a requisition. "This may be a bluff," said the Chief, "and we are not going to take any chances.

Chief Marsh, thinking the capture may be important, has taken precautions against any rescue of the prisoner by Clan-na-Gael sympathizers or by Clan-na-Gael conspirators fearing exposure.

HIS MANNER OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.

Always Expecting to Get a Good Position —Something About His Family.

Up to within the period of the Cronin murder Kelly was a frequent lounger around the corridors of the City-Hall and County Building, and could be often met on the street corners in the neighborhood. His appearance and condition showed that he was always "busted," and although he might occasionally need a small loan he was always gentlemanly and was either about to secure a lucrative position or had a profitable scheme in view.

He came to this city four or five years ago with the hope of floating a nostrum or patent medicine which he failed to make successful in the South. Being without means, he soon engaged in anything that would make him a precarious living and sold subscription books, corn salve, and other articles. When not in the neighborhood of the City-Hall he spent much of his time along Halsted street from Madison to the viaduct. He was well known in certain saloons along there, and visited most stores in that section in search of subscriptions for books. If the story told by the police can be verified Kelly's history is well known to some parties in this city. His family, if he is the man represented, emigrated a score of years ago from Cincinnati to San Francisco. There a wholesale druggist from Little Rock met and married his sister. Soon afterwards he and his mother and a brother moved to Little Rock, where the mother now keeps a boarding-house. The family were respectable and intelligent, and one of the sons became a priest, and soon after his ordination became a teacher in the Jesuit College on West Twelfth street. When a TRIBUNE reporter called at the college last night Father Kelly was absent, and the belief was expressed that he was in no way related to the man under arrest.

MRS. REBECCA WAY TAYLOR DEAD.

Demise of the Mother of the Celebrated Author and Traveler.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Rebecca Way Taylor, mother of the late author and traveler, Bayard Taylor, died at her residence in this borough this morning after a brief illness, aged 90 years and 4 months.

For a long time Mrs. Taylor had been one of the most interesting residents of Kennett and her home, in the quaint Swiss cottage on Union street, a sort of Mecca for travelers and visitors. Her birthdays were great affairs, there being callers and congratulations without number. Her husband, Joseph Taylor, also lived for the last fourscore, dying only a few years ago. Mrs. Taylor had grown quite feeble, but her mind was remarkably clear and active, and she greatly enjoyed the society of her many friends.

"CALL THE SPOOKS"

"The Tribune's" Captives Before Justice Prindiville.

DAYLIGHT HARD ON SPIRITS.

They Look Less Attractive than in the Shadowy Seance.

THE PRISONERS ASK FOR DELAY.

Mrs. Sawyer Out on Bail, the Others Still in the Cells.

HOW THE SPIRITS HELPED AN INVENTOR.

"Call the 'spooks,'" said Justice Prindiville at the Armory Police Court yesterday morning.

A dense crowd was on hand to see THE TRIBUNE captives.

"Magnetist" Burk was the first to be led up from his cell. His sleek look and the oily manner with which he used to take in the dollars at Mrs. Sawyer's door were gone. His eyes were bloodshot and the flesh under them hung down in little swollen bags. All the refining influence of his past communion with the spiritual world had vanished in one night's lockup, and he spoke to the officers who brought him into court with the oathy slang of the Mississippi ex-pilot.

"That's the ghost," whispered the crowd, grinning, shortly after.

So it was—Miss Rainger, who was led in after Mr. Burk. Daylight was cruel to her. Freckles showed. Her nose proved a pug. Her teeth were yellow. Hard fate! As a specter she had always been beautiful. With golden curls and luminous drapery she had peopled the gloaming of Mrs. Sawyer's parlor with visions of love and memory for longing hearts. Why should she have been rudely shorn of her celestial beauty?

"I'm cured," said George Horner, sadly realizing the change. Mr. Horner, a young widower, had been meeting Miss Rainger as his wife in etherealized form.

Mrs. Sawyer, the medium, was the last to appear. She did not come directly from a cell, but from the house at No. 30 Ogden avenue. She had been allowed on her own recognizance to go to the bedside of Miss Delia Sawyer. Her friends had dropped away. She could not get bail. Her prosecutors had been lenient—but on the sick daughter's account.

Stylishly dressed, Mrs. Sawyer would have made an effective entrance into court but for her companion, a chronic attendant at her séances. He trotted valiantly beside her skirts, while her chin swept the air in disdain of the laughter she and her escort created.

"I have no business or money now, but I once had," said the little man, as he took a seat. He was explaining why he had not gone Mrs. Sawyer's bail. Perhaps his words had another meaning, too.

"What's your name?" asked some one.

"Never mind," he answered.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER.

"Carrie M. Sawyer, 48 years old," called the Justice.

Mrs. Sawyer blinked at the age and answered that she was not ready for trial.

"Frank W. Burk, 36 years old," called the Justice.

Mr. Burk looked as if it did not amount to much that Mrs. Sawyer had a young husband, and said he was not ready.

"Kitty Rainger, 30 years old," called the Justice.

Miss Rainger had, of course, been taken too much by surprise to be ready.

"The cases are continued until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock," said the Justice. "Bonds of $500 each for Frank W. Burk and Kitty Rainger—Mrs. Sawyer may go home on her own recognizance."

Before leaving Mrs. Burk became tearful. She sought to work on the sympathy of some of her former believers who were present.

"I have no money," she said, when the clerk called for the fee on the recognizance bond. She looked piteously around.

This was too much for Courtney H. Horine, the Stock-Yards commission man, who had been standing in the background. He felt the strings tugging again. He pulled out $10, paid the fee, led Mrs. Sawyer by the arm to the door, helped her into his buggy, and drove off with her.

KITTY TRYING TO HEDGE.

Mr. Burk growled and Miss Rainger fretted at the prospect of a longer stay behind the bars. He tried to get to see the woman.

"I have a right to see Kitty," he said.

"But you haven't," objected the officers.

"I don't care to see him anyhow," said the woman. "I've had enough of the whole business. How I wish I had never left my home in Ashtabula. I was living nicely down there in Ohio with my brothers. But I came to Chicago and fell into Mrs. Sawyer's séances. She was giving them out on Madison street when I first went. I was curious to know if the things I saw were real spirits. When she moved to Ogden avenue I went again to séances. I was still curious. Then Delia got sick. Mrs. Sawyer asked me to come to the house to nurse her. I had a good chance now, I thought, to find out about the spirits. My curiosity got me into the trouble. But Mrs. Sawyer didn't object."

Despite her wish not to see Mr. Burk Miss Rainger was not as frank in her talk as when fresh in the hands of her captor the night before. Mrs. Sawyer had been with her in the early part of the night. She had besought Kitty to save her. And Kitty was beginning to trim away from her first confession. But can Kitty save Mrs Sawyer? Can anything save Mrs. Sawyer?

The trial, which will be prosecuted to the end, will alone tell.

HELPING AN INVENTOR.

Mr. Horine's infatuation grows in interest with the development of the case.

"The Sawyer-Burk combine was not content to let him off with the payment of séance fees and spiritualistic incidentals," said a friend of the family. "Frank Burk told him one day that he had invented a machine for making gas from wood. He said a model was in the Patent Office at Washington. The wood, he said, would cost $6 a cord and the chemical ingredients necessary to its reduction to gas another $2. But the charcoal which would result from the reduction could be sold for $6 a cord. A handsome margin for profit would thus be left after the remaining cost of $2 had been covered. He wanted $250 down for certain rights in the invention and $150 more on the exhibition of a working machine.

"Mr. Horine was not inclined to make the investment. But the spirits came to Burk's aid. At a séance a male voice spoke to Mr. Horine, told him that in the flesh it had invented the machine, and that now with its clarified spiritual eyes it could see there was a fortune in it.

"Mr. Horine closed the bargain with Mr. Burk next day and paid over the $250. It is to be hoped THE TRIBUNE's exposure will save him the remaining $150."

VICTIMIZED BY SPIRITUALISTS.

A Farmer Hoodwinked Out of $2,700, Which He Tries to Recover.

MONTROSE, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The people of Susquehanna County are in a state of great excitement over a spiritualistic case which has just been made public. Paul Hill of Lathrop Township is one of the wealthiest farmers in Susquehanna County. He is not an educated man, but is considered shrewd. About six months ago his only daughter died. Philander Brown and his wife Mary are also residents of Susquehanna County. For some time past Brown and his wife have posed in the community as Spiritualists and mind-readers. Brown called upon Farmer Hill many times and tried to console him. Brown claimed that Hill's daughter was all right in the other world, but Hill must make a sacrifice; that a message from Heaven said that he was rich and must give up some of his worldly goods. He (Brown) had a message from Jesus Christ in which the Savior stated that he was in need of a large sum of money. Hill was then put under a spell by the Spiritualist and when he came to his senses again he paid over to Brown $2,700. A week later Hill came to the conclusion that he had been made a victim of a sharper. He went before 'Squire Courtright of Montrose and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Brown and his wife. They were taken into custody and after an excited hearing committed to jail in default of bail.

Brown and his wife denied under oath that they had used spiritualistic influences to get Hill's money. The latter volunteered to contribute of his means to help God's cause. Today Brown brought suit against Hill and his attorney, A. H. McCollum, for $10,000 damages, and also against Constable Orlando Watrous and 'Squire Courtright for false imprisonment. All gave bail for trial at court.

PROF. CHANEY KNOWS MRS. SAWYER.

The St. Louis Astrologer Tells How She Was Exposed in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—"That fraud! Yes; I know her of old." This remark was made by Prof. W. H. Chaney, the astrologer, who lives at No. 2128 Clark avenue, when he was shown tonight a copy of THE TRIBUNE containing the exposé of Mrs. Carrie N. Sawyer's methods. "I first met her in 1880 at Salem, Ore., where she was doing what was then known as the 'handcuff racket.' Town-Marshal Minto and I exposed the whole performance.

"She then abandoned the handcuff part of the exhibition and substituted the cabinet. We heard two voices—one similar to that of a child and the other gruff and deep as a man's. In imitating the child's voice the alleged medium irritated her throat, and began to cough. Immediately the child's voice was hushed. I arose and asked if the child wouldn't continue talking while the medium was coughing. In a moment the coughing ceased and the child's voice said:

"'Mr. Cooper'—referring to a gentleman in the audience—'won't you get a plaster to put on my medium's mouth so Mr. Chaney won't be suspicious?' This was enough to satisfy all present that she was a humbug, and she was compelled to leave town. She was also exposed both in San Francisco and Portland, Ore."

Col. Bundy Shouts "Hurrah!"

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I take off my hat to THE TRIBUNE for the splendid piece of work accomplished in exposing the gang of harpies which, under the leadership of the notorious Carrie Sawyer, has infested the city for months. No better job of the kind was ever done, nor one more needed. In the name of a host of rational, level-headed Spiritualists, people who have proven by evidence open to no scientific objection the central claim of spiritualism to be true, in their name and on my own behalf I thank THE TRIBUNE for its timely and efficient aid. Such vampires as Carrie Sawyer and the vile creature, Burk, who gorge themselves on the blood, as it were, of aching hearts, upon the sorrow and loves of suffering humanity, to whom nothing is sacred, not even the sweet memories of the so-called dead, such pests should be driven into the penitentiary. The business of simulating spirit phenomena should be made too hazardous to be longer followed in Chicago or elsewhere.

In my efforts to place Spiritualism on a scientific basis and to forward the interests of psychical science it has been my painful duty to bring to book many such charlatans as Sawyer. In this work, as well as in psychical research, I have ever found the daily press a friend and an ally. The great heart of the public beats in sympathy with the Spiritualist's claim of continuity of life and spirits return, but it abhors trifling in this field, which, of all others, should be free from deception. The study of psychics is of itself full of complex problems and perplexing difficulties; it should be free from chicanery.

I hope THE TRIBUNE will not stop with putting the Sawyer-Burk combination in the caboose, but will follow them up until it finally lands them all in Joliet; in this effort it will have the support of Spiritualists.

In the hurry of preparing his matter late last night your able representative failed to report me with close accuracy in some particulars, but knowing how difficult it is for one unfamiliar with the history, personnel, and nomenclature of Spiritualism to transform into his own language the matter given orally I wonder he did as well. Were it worth while I would modify and expand some of the statements, but as it is I will not now trespass further on your space. Believing that THE TRIBUNE and the daily press generally will yet be found among the most zealous agents in promoting psychical science I rest. JNO. C. BUNDY.

"The Tribune" Congratulated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Here comes another old Spiritualist with outstretched hand to give you friendly greeting for the good work done in the exposé of those wily frauds at No. 30 Ogden avenue. The wonder is that people of good old-fashioned common sense can be so easily fooled.

To your influence I believe we owe the exposure of the "Bangs Sisters" too. No one can thank you more heartily than do I for all such "good and efficient work," for I, too, fully realize all the harm such people do. Col. Bundy is right. But my sympathies go toward the poorer classes whose ill-spent $1 means something needed done without, and who cannot and do not have the opportunities for investigation.

MRS. A. F. HARRELL.

DUBUQUE'S BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

The "Governor's Grays'" Ball Attended by Many Distinguished Persons.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The "Governor's Grays'" ball held this evening was the swell affair of the season. It was attended by all the élite of the city, and was honored by the presence of Governor-elect Boies, his daughter, and other distinguished persons from abroad. Conspicuous in the ornaments of the banqueting-room was the old flag of the "Governor's Grays" which they carried while members of the First Iowa Infantry during the campaign in Missouri in 1861 and which was baptized in blood on the memorable battlefield of Wilson's Creek. It was made by the ladies of Dubuque and presented to the Grays in 1859.

PACIFIC ROADS NOT LIKELY TO WIN.

The Refunding Bill May Pass the Senate but Will Fail in the House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Railway Commissioner Taylor passed through the city this afternoon on his way from Washington to his home at Hudson, Wis. Mr. Taylor says the bill authorizing the refunding of the debts of the Union, Central, and Southern Pacific, while likely to pass the Senate, will, he thinks, be defeated in the House, although the railroad men are making strenuous efforts to have it passed. As to the Inter-State Commerce law, he thinks the present Congress may make some changes in it, but the law is not at all likely to be repealed.

WAUPACA'S SCANDAL

The Wisconsin Town in the Throes of a Great Sensation.

KATIE LYTLE VS. H. J. STETSON

A Female Clerk's Suit for Slander Against Her Former Employer.

THE DEFENDANT RETALIATES.

He Has the Young Woman Arrested on the Charge of Theft.

BOTH ARE QUITE PROMINENT IN SOCIETY.

WAUPACA, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—"Katie did—Katie didn't." That's the refrain in Waupaca just now, and several people have nearly come to blows in discussions of the subject. Katie is Miss Katharine Lytle, a popular young lady, and she is charged by H. J. Stetson, the leading merchant of the place, with having stolen goods from his store. She has sued him for slander, claiming $10,000 damages, and altogether the affair is the most complicated one ever known here. The entire town has taken sides with one or the other, and there is blood on the moon. Miss Lytle is popular and has many friends. Mr. Stetson is prominent and influential and also has many friends, and these friends clash. They meet on the street or anywhere else and begin arguing the case.

"I didn't think it of Katie," says one.

"I didn't think it of Stetson," says the other. Then there is trouble.

The first thing that a TRIBUNE correspondent struck when he landed here this morning was just such a dispute, and it looked for a moment as though there might be case for the Coroner. The citizens are thoroughly in earnest in their advocacy of one side or the other, and the principals are preparing for battle. Two or three rounds have already been fought, but they have only served to warm them up, and the next round will be more bitter. Miss Lytle has engaged the best legal talent to be had in Stevens Point, some thirty miles above here, and Mr. Stetson has engaged the best to be had at Oshkosh, some thirty miles below.

The case is a peculiar one and has two large sides to it. If one were to judge by the stories to be heard in Waupaca it has six or seven sides to it, for no two people tell it just alike. Love, revenge, jealousy, parsimony, craftiness, and about every emotion of the human heart figure in some one of the many stories told. But the facts can be told briefly.

I.

Miss Katie Lytle was a belle in the village. She was "pretty and vivacious," as one of the villagers expressed it today. But she was independent. Her father was a business-man and both her brothers had good positions in Ashland, but she wanted to do something for herself, so she secured a position in the store of Henry J. Stetson. This was in 1889, when she was 20 years old. Mr. Stetson owned, as he does now, the biggest store in town—a store where one can buy anything from a collar button to a silk hat. Miss Lytle was found bright and active, and her promotion was rapid. She soon became Mr. Stetson's confidential clerk, and that position she held until last December, when she was discharged.

Of course her discharge after seven years of service created comment. There was no reason given to the public. She simply left. But there is always gossip, and somehow these magic words began to pass from mouth to mouth: "Stetson says she stole." The answer to it generally was not complimentary to Stetson, for Miss Lytle was a favorite and had many warm friends who did not propose to hear anything said against her good name. In fact, one of them, W. S. Benals, an old settler, when approached by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, did not trust himself to words, but carefully wrote out the following:

I can simply say that all charges against Miss Katie Lytle are false. This from an old settler who knows both parties.

He is not deaf and dumb, either.

But the report spread, as reports derogatory to any one's character have a habit of doing, and one morning Waupaca woke up and found a social sensation on the tapis. Miss Lytle had sued Mr. Stetson for $10,000 damages for slander. That opened the ball. The entire town has been dancing to the music ever since.

II.

Mr. Stetson "came back at her" promptly. He got out a search-warrant and searched her rooms, taking away a good deal of property which he claims is his and which she claims is hers and the ownership of which the town is still discussing. Among other things carried away were some articles belonging to Miss Lytle's mother, who roomed with Miss Lytle, but they were brought back. Miss Lytle offered no objections to the proceeding, and the search was made. Then she went before Justice Chesley Adjusted his spectacles, and the entire town turned out to listen to the evidence. The other clerks in the store testified that the aforesaid and here-in-before-mentioned Katie Lytle had been seen to take and send bundles out of the store, and that diligent search had failed to show any cash check that seemed to correspond with the bundles. One of them went so far as to say that Miss Lytle had come over to his side of the store and cut off some lamp wick, and that he had never seen a cash check turned in for this particular section of lamp wick. The court was duly horrified at this, but reserved judgment.

It was also shown that Katie was the happy possessor of seventeen tablecloths, but as she expected soon to be married to Jim Van Epps there was nothing surprising in this. The defense was no defense at all. In fact, there was no pretense of it. Mr. Sanborn of Stevens Point simply called the attention of the prosecution to the fact that there were one or two clerks in the store whom they had neglected to call, and he thereupon called them. All they could say was that the aforesaid, etc., Katie had never confessed to them that she had stolen anything from the store.

And so Katie was arrested and admitted to bail.

"We're playing a waiting game," said Mr. Sanborn. "All this is just preliminary. We'll show our hand when the slander case comes up."

III.

But the proceedings were sufficient to bring out the stories of both parties and to stir up the supporters of each. Judging from what is heard today a patrol wagon may be necessary before the affair is over.

"He is too smart a business-man to go into this matter unless he had some foundation for his charges," say the partisans on one side."

"He was forced into it by the slander suit," say the others.

And so they argue the matter from morning till night, but there is no record yet of any one having been converted. All are partisans and a partisan is seldom converted. The partisans of Miss Lytle, however, are the most aggressive, and, strange to say, the older people seem to side with her. Having been, and, in fact, being now, a belle of the village, it would naturally be expected that the younger men would be her most zealous champions. But the old settlers seem to feel the matter most deeply, and that in spite of the fact that Stetson is also an old settler, having been in business here thirty years or more. Miss Lytle is not living here now, having gone to Royalton after her discharge. Her father moved there some time ago, but she remained here, rooming with Miss Mather, until her disagreement with Mr. Stetson.

IV.

Mr. Stetson's story of the trouble is interesting. It seems that he claims he was first apprised of Miss Lytle's alleged purloining of goods by an anonymous letter in October last. Who wrote the letter no one knows, but those who are in the guessing business say that it came from a fellow-clerk. Stetson put a watch on Miss Lytle and things moved along smoothly until some time in November. Then he called her into his office and asked her in his most pathetic tones:

"Katie, have you noticed that I am worried?"

Katie hadn't, but he was not to be bluffed on that theory, and he told her frankly and without dissimulation that he was worried. She was naturally curious and sympathetic and asked the cause, perhaps thinking that she might be able to do something for him.

"Katie," he said, "this thing can't go on any longer."

And thereupon the aforesaid Katie, according to his testimony, did then and there agree that it should not go on any longer, and, furthermore, did sign her name to a receipt for some $165 due her for salary at the rate of seven large dollars per week, and still furthermore, it is alleged that Katie did of her own free will and accord confess that she had stolen goods from Stetson, and that she had been making presents out of stock without charging them up. In fact, after the trouble came Mr. Stetson claims that he went out to look up the presents Katie had given her friends, and among the things he "snagged onto" was a silk umbrella that she had given Jim Van Epps, her fiancé. All Jim—every one knows him as "Jim" here—can say is that it was given him by Miss Lytle, and she says she bought it and paid for it, and will prove it at the proper time.

V.

"Jim" has figured quite prominently in the proceedings as far as they have gone. Most of Miss Lytle's alleged confessions have been accompanied with the heartrending statement:

"If 'Jim' hears of this it will be all over between us."

Well, "Jim" has heard of it and he still sticks by her like a man. He intends to see the thing through and won't take a bluff.

"And she means business," said De Witt Brown; "she's going to fight and I know it, and I'll tell you why I know it: She's a great friend of my son Gene's wife, and when she was discharged she went over there and sent for me. I went and we had a three hours' talk. They say here that she never thought of suing until her brother came down from Ashland, but I know it is not so. She told me that day that she wanted to go over to Stevens Point and get a lawyer. I told her to go ahead. She hesitated a moment and then said she had no money. I told her that needn't worry her, and she went over the next day and submitted her case and made all the arrangements."

"But how about her signing that receipt for the money due her?"

"I questioned her on that closely. She said she had been out and when she returned was told that Mr. Stetson wanted to see her. She went into his office and he gave her a paper to sign and told her that if she didn't sign it he would have her arrested at once. She was startled and frightened. It came on her like a thunder-clap and she signed it. Then she came over and sent for me."

And so the matter stands at present. If Mr. Stetson wins his larceny suit he is all right; if not, he is ruined in Waupaca. If she wins her slander suit she is all right; if not, she is ruined in Waupaca. Only one of the two suits will be tried, of course, as one hinges on the other.

WHY DR. LORIMER CAN'T LEAVE CHICAGO.

The Attractions of the Garden City Explained to a Boston Audience.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., of Chicago lectured here tonight upon "Liberty, Anarchy, and Socialism." He alluded in the course of his lecture to his call to the Warren Avenue Baptist Church and stated his reasons why he could not leave Chicago. Said he:

When I migrated from this city some ten or eleven years ago my dear friend, the late Dr. Banning, said in his own humorous way that he would give me the right hand of fellowship to go among the heathen, and he added that I was going to a city that reminded him of Nineveh, for in that city on the prairie I would find 6,000 score of souls that didn't know their right hand from their left. Now if you imagine that the average Chicagoan does not know his right hand from his left you are apt to be mistaken. He is not apt to be left, even when it comes to the question of the World's Fair. The word "Chicago" has perplexed etymologists a great deal to know just what it means. I have arrived at a solution. The first syllable, "Chic," is a French term that stands especially for style and fashion, and is applied to ladies when they are gotten up in a peculiarly effective way. Then the word "go" of course indicates enterprise. And the "a," the middle word or syllable, denotes the surprise felt in New York at the presumption of Chicago in wanting the World's Fair. You will see very well from this interpretation of the name of our city that I would naturally cling to it, and that it would be difficult for me to make up my mind when the dear church here desired me to return and live in your midst. Of course you will understand that the whole question turned on a very subtle and much disputed point of morals—namely: the question of divorce. You know we are supposed in Chicago to be well posted upon all matters pertaining to divorce, and when I migrated to Chicago it was understood that I was divorced from Boston, so when the call came to me to return to Boston the question occurred to me whether it was really best for a man who had been divorced from his wife to return to her again and be remarried.

Dr. Lorimer says he decided it was not best.

SENATOR FARWELL MUCH IMPROVED.

He Expects to Be at the Capitol Today—Maj. McKinley Off for Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Senator Farwell was a good deal better today and was able to be around his rooms. He said this evening that he expected to go up to the Capitol tomorrow.

Maj. McKinley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been ill with the grip for some days, left here this morning for Fortress Monroe, to be gone about a week.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HER BABY.

A Runaway Wife from Kentucky Accused of Murder.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The wife of William Richmond of Trimbull County, Kentucky, who deserted her husband and came to this city, is today charged with having secretly returned to her former home and administered a fatal draught of poison to her baby during Richmond's temporary absence.

A Contest Over Prize Money.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Rivermen who served on the rams Sampson, Lioness, Mingo, Horner, and Fulton at the capture of Memphis, Tenn., are about having a bill introduced in Congress awarding them the prize money due for that service. The original prize money, amounting to many thousand dollars, it is alleged has been paid to persons having no legal claim.

SHOT AT PRAYERS.

Ruthless Assassination of an Old Lady Near Lebanon, Ind.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

Facts Which Cause Suspicion to Rest Against a Son-in-Law.

HE MAY BE LYNCHED IF CAUGHT.

Searching Parties Are Out and Threaten to Wreak Vengeance.

AN ATTACK ON THE VICTIM'S HUSBAND.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Edward Randall and wife, aged respectively 70 and 65 years, have lived on the same farm, in the same house, for for the last thirty years. They are held in high esteem and known for miles around as good Christian people. They are in good circumstances financially. The neighbors have a custom of holding prayer-meetings one night in each week at their homes. About forty ladies had gathered at Mr. Randall's last evening. After spending several hours in prayer and singing and during the closing hymn the report of a revolver startled all, and the next instant Mrs. Randall staggered and fell, feebly crying out that she was shot.

On account of the old man's feebleness and the excitement of the women the assassin made good his escape without leaving the slightest evidence as to his identity. All attention was turned to Mrs. Randall and a doctor was summoned. Immediately upon his arrival an examination was made, which revealed the fact that the ball had passed through the window glass and also the stovepipe, then entering Mrs. Randall's head through her right eye and ranging clear to the back of her head. After making several unsuccessful attempts to probe for the ball it was given up. The old lady is still alive but unconscious. There is not the slightest hope entertained of her recovery.

SEEKING THE ASSASSIN.

The entire neighborhood was up in arms in a short while after the tragedy, and the country scoured, but as yet with no result. As soon as the news reached this city a detective was sent to the scene, and through his efforts, it is rumored, a warrant was issued this afternoon for Samuel Bell charging him with the crime. In May, 1887, Bell, a young man and considered a worthless sort of a fellow, married a daughter of Randall's. They had had several family quarrels, and had parted for weeks at a time, and finally deciding to have no more to do with him she returned to her father. As the family had no kindly feelings toward Bell he was not allowed to come around. It is rumored that this made him angry toward them, and, it is said, he frequently, when at Milledgeville, a small village in the south part of this county, made the assertion that he would kill the whole Randall family. No attention whatever was paid to his threats, nothing having been thought of them until after the shooting last night.

MR. RANDALL SHOT AT.

Last Thursday evening about 5 o'clock Mr. Randall started to his barn. When about half-way between the house and barn he noticed a man stealthily approaching, and the next instant a revolver was fired at him. His dog being attracted by the report chased the man away. The ball had just passed over the old man's head and became imbedded in a tree close to the walk. It being dark the old man failed to recognize the man. He went back to the house at once and reported to his family what had happened. After talking the affair over they thought best not to make the assault known, but to be on the lookout and capture the scoundrel or get sufficient evidence to sustain a charge against some one. Not until the terrible affair of last evening did the family reveal the narrow esc

RATIFIED THE TREATY.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS, HOWEVER, INSIST ON AMENDMENTS.

Taking Advantage of the Absence of Republican Members They Compel the Mangling of the Original Document—It Must Now Be Acted On Again by Great Britain—Considering Mr. Wanamaker's Postal Telegraph Scheme—General News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Senate ratified the British extradition treaty today with one vital amendment and one less important one. The vital change was in striking out the clause which made "obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretenses." The less important modification was in defining the term manslaughter by inserting the qualification "voluntary" before it. These amendments were not accepted till it was developed that the Democratic Senators had decided to make a party issue of the treaty and prevent it from receiving the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification unless the amendments were made. The treaty was in fact at one time lost by a vote of 34 affirmatives to 19 negatives, or not quite two-thirds, and was only saved by a series of motions to reconsider, which ended in adopting the amendments noted above. When this had been done the treaty was ratified with practical unanimity. The nineteen Senators who were against ratification were all Democrats. It is said that two or three Democratic Senators voted steadily for ratification, one of whom was Pugh of Alabama. The outcome of the Senate's action is that the treaty must now go back to the British Government for agreement in the amendments. Unless this is done it falls to the ground. The work of the minority in the Senate is not creditable, for its avowed purpose was to make out that Secretary Blaine had not been much more successful in negotiating an extradition treaty than Secretary Bayard. Opposition from the start was led by Senator Gray of Delaware, the personal and political friend of the ex-Secretary. The fact that Mr. Blaine had succeeded in including more offenses than any of his predecessors in the list of extraditable crimes was made the excuse for endangering the treaty by modifying it.

The debate in the executive session lasted three hours. Incidentally there was a digressive debate about the way executive secrets leaked out, and several of the sticklers for mystery aimed a lecture at the Senate in general for letting anything that happened behind closed doors be known. The fact that the proceedings over the confirmation of Indian Commissioner Morgan had leaked out was the text on which a sermon was preached on the importance of keeping all the proceedings regarding the extradition treaty secret.

The debate was opened by Senator Gray, who reiterated the objections he had made on a previous day to both the manslaughter and the false pretenses clauses. A number of Senators agreed with him that there ought to be some definition of manslaughter, because the English courts might construe it differently than it is understood in the United States. For instance, it was said accidental or involuntary killing might be looked upon as extraditable, though such was clearly not the intention; still, the definition wasn't looked upon as important enough to cause the treaty to be amended, and Senator Gray's motion to insert "voluntary" before "manslaughter" was rejected. The offense stood just as it did in the treaty submitted by Secretary Bayard, which was championed by Senator Gray, who at that time had no fears about a misconstruction of the term. The meaning of the phrase "obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretenses" was twisted by legal subtleties so that it was hard to guess what some of the Senators did take it to mean. The main objection was that offenses of a minor character would be made extraditable and the provision might become a means of persecution. It was held that the statutes on this subject had been abused by creditors who sometimes trumped up charges of obtaining money by false pretenses and when they succeeded, in collecting a debt dropped the criminal proceedings. Senator Palmer and all Call and one or two other Democratic Senators enlarged on this view of the case. Senator Evarts in replying pointed out that there was no danger of persons fleeing to Canada who were guiltless of criminal action and that extradition proceedings could therefore hardly be used as a vehicle for persecuting minor offenders. The including of this class of offenses, in the opinion of Senator Evarts, was a distinct advance in extradition proceedings, and was the more to be commended on that account. Senator Sherman took the same ground, and Senator Frye made an earnest plea against narrowing the scope of the new treaty. A dozen or so of his party friends supported Senator Gray's motion to strike out, but they were outvoted nearly two to one. The remaining sections of the treaty were then taken up and adopted in order. But when it came to voting on the ratification of the treaty in its entirety there was the biggest sort of a surprise party. A number of Senators had gone home thinking their votes would not be needed, and it was found impossible to muster more than two votes for a ratification, while there were 19 Democratic Senators against it. Three more Senators would have saved the treaty in its original form, but in their absence there was nothing to do except for the presiding officer to declare it lost. Senator Sherman promptly entered a motion to reconsider, and then a compromise was arranged. It was evident that the Democrats had determined to raise the party issue against the treaty, and under these circumstances there was no possibility of getting the required two-thirds. But they were willing to have it ratified if the Gray amendments were adopted. An arrangement to this end was made with the result that, after a series of reconsidering motions, "manslaughter" became "voluntary manslaughter," and "obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretenses" was stricken out entirely. In this mangled form the treaty was ratified. If the British Government consents to the amendments of the Senate the full list of extraditable offenses between the United States and Great Britain will be as follows:

Murder, assault with intent to murder, voluntary manslaughter, arson, robbery, forgery and utterance of forged paper, counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, embezzlement, larceny, receiving any money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained, fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries, perjury or subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking or shop-breaking, piracy by the law of nations, revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaulting on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm; crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade.

In the House there was no objection from the minority side this morning to the approval of the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Upon motion of Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania Saturday afternoon, March 15, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morrow of California, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Pension Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A conference committee was ordered upon the bill to direct the Superintendent of the Census to collect the statistics of farm mortgages and indebtedness.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting without comment a communication from the Interior Department proposing an amendment of the act providing for allotments of lands in severalty to Indians.

The Senate bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War was laid before the House, and as it was substantially the same as the House bill, already favorably reported from the Military Committee, the Speaker held that it was, under the rules, entitled to immediate consideration. So the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, and Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan made brief explanation of the necessity for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Washington of Tennessee recognized in the bill an attack upon the surplus. He warned the other side to go slowly in these matters. After the Blair bill and other measures involving enormous appropriations had been passed it would be found that there was little or no surplus. There was no real necessity for any more assistant secretaries.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky said there was need of civil influence in the department. Somebody should be there to assist the Secretary; somebody who was responsible to the Secretary, who would bring the army nearer to the people. A great sum of money had been wasted in a hole in the ground here—the Washington aqueduct. The responsible officer had been court-martialed and sentenced to a punishment that was absolutely ludicrous. The army officer was an admirable specimen of a man, but a narrow specimen, made so by a one-sided education.

Mr. McAdoo agreed with Mr. Breckinridge that the punishment of the army officer who was responsible for the tunnel failure was a disgrace to the army, and that it tended to bring courts-martial into contempt. He held that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War would not have prevented that fiasco.

At this point the committee rose and the House proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma. Pending that Mr. Perkins asked consideration for the Senate bill for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, N. D., but Mr. McMillin (Tennessee) objected, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill—Mr. Payson (Illinois) in the chair. The general debate was limited to three and one-half hours, despite the appeal of Mr. Barnes (Georgia) and others for five years' time, and in retaliation for the enforced limitation they called for the reading of the original Senate bill and the House substitute.

One hour and twenty minutes were consumed in the reading, and it was after 3 o'clock before Mr. Struble (Iowa) took the floor in support of the bill. He criticised the Senate bill because it failed to include all of the Creek and Seminole lands purchased under the last Administration.

Mr. Barnes of Georgia advocated the Senate bill in preference to the House substitute. The Senate bill proposed to organize a Territory out of United States lands; the House bill proposed to include lands to which the United States did not now, but might hereafter, hold title. The Senate bill included the 1,880,000 acres purchased in 1888 and No-Man's Land. The House substitute included in addition all of the Indian Territory not occupied by the five tribes.

Mr. Mansur (Missouri) controverted Mr. Barnes' statement that the bill trenched on the Indian rights. It was a simple assertion of courts and court jurisdiction over the five tribes. There was no attempt to establish a Territorial government for them without their consent.

Mr. Springer (Illinois) said under the treaties the United States had as much right to legislate respecting the lands of the Cherokee Outlet as it had to legislate on any subject.

Mr. Hare (Texas) had read as part of his remarks a protest from William L. Bird, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, against the passage of the bill as a violation of the treaty made at Dancing Water in 1830.

Messrs. Mansur and Perkins both insisted that they had had communications from Gov. Bird asking to have a court established at a certain point.

The committee rose before the debate had concluded, and the House adjourned.

The contest of Edmund Waddill, Republican, for the seat in the House held by George D. Wise, Democrat, of Richmond, Va., was taken up by the Committee on Elections today and argued by counsel for both parties. The official returns give Wise 261 majority in a total vote of nearly 30,000, and the certificate of election was awarded him. Waddill claims that in one ward in Richmond 729 persons were prevented by partisans of Wise from casting their votes for Waddill. Of this number 545 were voters who presented themselves at the polls, and, after remaining in line till the close of the polls without being permitted to vote, did, without breaking lines, deposit in a box before a United States Commissioner the identical ballots they had vainly sought to deposit at the regular polls during the day. This United States Commissioner makes oath before another United States Commissioner that the ballots were so deposited and that each voter was sworn separately and made oath that he had been prevented from voting through no fault of his own and that the ticket deposited in the box before the Commissioner was the identical ticket he intended to have voted had he not been prevented. The remainder of the 729 voters who were excluded (177 men) remained at the polls several hours and left without voting. It is said that the method so successfully used to prevent colored Republicans from voting was to delay the voting by numerous challenges of votes and by reading to ignorant men certain matters explanatory of an amendment to the State Constitution upon which the popular vote was to be taken at the same election. The contestant claims that this reading was done to intentionally delay the voting. The contestee claims that information of this kind was not given in time unless the voter asked for it. Whichever may be true, it is an undisputable fact that it left several hundred men at the polls with ballots in their hands when the polls closed and changed the result of the election. The contestant mainly relies upon this fact to maintain his claim to the seat, but he also claims that many illegal votes were cast for Wise at certain precincts, and 19 legal votes for Waddill in addition to those already mentioned, were unlawfully rejected by the election officers. Waddill claims a majority of 372 votes. The Committee on Elections will not take a vote on this case till next week.

Among the bills reported to the Senate from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Grand Forks, N. D.

To provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union.

To authorize the building of bridges across White River, Arkansas, by the Mississippi and Little Rock railroad company, and across the Arkansas River at or near Pendleton, Desha County, Ark.

To amend the act for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Natchez.

To establish a port of delivery at Sioux City, Ia.

At the close of morning business the Senate at 12:50 on motion of Mr. Sherman proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Blair assailed the press for failing to print his speech, and said one would suppose that the press was under bonds to keep the people in ignorance of such facts as he had been bringing before the Senate.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Cullom suggested that it was about time for adjournment, but Mr. Blair replied that he had a good deal of matter still to lay before the Senate. He did, however, yield the floor.

Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the bill to require the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the number of people who own their farms and homes, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon, made a report recommending that the House amendment be agreed to, and it was voted so to do.

The House bill for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, N. D. (exactly similar to the Senate bill passed a few days since), was passed and the Senate bill was recalled from the House.

After a brief executive session the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned, Mr. Blair announcing that he would occupy two days more in presenting his facts to the Senate.

Senator Cullom has called a meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Committee for tomorrow. He will ask the committee to go to Nebraska and investigate the grievances of the farmers against the railroads, and a resolution to this effect will undoubtedly be adopted. It is pretty well known that Senator Cullom does not think the long and short haul clause responsible for the high rates charged the farmers, but it is desirable to have a full examination in the interests of both sides, and this can be done much better in Nebraska than by bringing witnesses to Washington. What the committee will seek to find out is by personal observation the causes back of the present trouble. The investigation will be as broad as the powers of the committee will permit and may go into the general subject of agricultural depression.

Senator Gil Pierce of North Dakota is willing for the Inter-State Committee to learn all it can, but he does not think it can cover the ground proposed in his bill for a special commission. Said he: "Railroad rates form one branch of the subject and an important one, but there are many other things to be looked into. For instance, there are the elevator and storage charges for grain. Our farmers may be wrong, but they think the elevator people get the best of them, and they are entitled to know whether this is so or not. There as to the tariff. Why, speaking as a protectionist, I should not be in the least afraid to have its effect on the farmers thoroughly investigated, for I believe its general beneficial results would be established, while at the same time some valuable hints might not be got as to wherein changes advantageous to the farmers can be made. There is another point: The farmers would have much greater confidence in an investigation into agricultural depression if some of their own members had a hand in it, and the bill for the commission which I propose insures the presence of practical farmers on it."

Mr. Wanamaker's plan for the establishment of a Government postal telegraph service upon a limited scale was the topic of discussion at a meeting of the House Committee on Postal Affairs. Mr. Wanamaker had covered all of the important points in a talk before the committee at a former meeting, but he took occasion today to assure them that he has never had any personal disagreement with any telegraph company, and on the contrary his relations with them were as pleasant as possible. He was confident that the scheme proposed by him would benefit rather than injure the business of the telegraph companies, but the latter did not agree with him in his opinion. After some conversation between Mr. Wanamaker and members of the committee about the wisdom and cost of the establishment of a Government system of wires instead of leasing the wires of established companies, Mr. Chandler gave an account of the extent of the system of the Postal Telegraph company and the relations of his company with the Western Union. These relations are mutually protective, but would not prevent his company from entering into a contract with the Government for postal telegraph service. He was entirely opposed to the establishment of telegraph lines owned by the Government, for that would seriously injure if not destroy millions of dollars invested in the property of his company.

The Pension Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, which was reported to the House today by Representative Morrow from the Committee on Appropriations, carried with it $98,427,461, being $59,791 less than the estimates, and $16,668,761 more than the bill for the current fiscal year, though there is an estimated deficiency of $31,598,834 in the pension expenditures for this year, so that the bill is really $4,930,073 less than the expenditures will be this year. The present bill is made up of the following items:

For the payment of pensions, $97,090,761; fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $1,000,000; salaries of agents, $72,000; clerk hire, $220,000; fuel, $750; lights, $750; stationery and other necessary expenses, $25,000; rents, $18,200.

The committee refused to grant the estimate for two additional agencies to relieve the offices at Columbus, O., Chicago, Indianapolis, and Topeka, believing that the increase allowed in the clerical force, together with a legislative provision authorizing clerks to act for pension agents in certain cases, would meet the exigencies of the situation.

Assistant-Secretary Tichenor made a decision today in regard to the classification for duty of wool in the form known as ring waste, in which he holds that so-called "ring waste" is a genuine product resulting from what is known as the French system of mule-spinning, now in general use in England, France, and Germany; that as it is imported in its ordinary condition and not changed for the purpose of evading duty it is exempt from the double rate of duty prescribed in certain cases; and that while "ring waste" is a product of the processes of spinning wool into yarn it is not "waste" in the sense of the Tariff act. Customs officers are therefore instructed that so-called "ring waste" when found to be wool of high value, superior quality, and in a purified state shall be subjected to duty as scoured wool of its appropriate class, but when really degenerated or waste material of small value compared with scoured wool of the higher grades it shall be classed as waste.

A rumor came to town this morning all the way from Indianapolis to the effect that United States Treasurer Huston had resigned. When a reporter communicated it to the Treasurer he denied it without qualification.

"It is absolutely false. I haven't resigned and I have no intention of doing so. These stories are started periodically and always come from the same source—the Democratic party of Indiana. The leaders of that party are in straits to arouse their people to enthusiasm over the coming campaign, and in order to accomplish this result they are leaving no stone unturned that may bring to light a split in our ranks or a faction fight. If they can't discover one they will try to make one, and if they can't do that they will try to make it appear that there is one."

At the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee today the various Silver and Currency bills that have been referred to it were under consideration. All the Republican members of the committee were present and Messrs. Harris and Vance of the minority. The discussion is said to have demonstrated that there was little if any variance of views upon the manner in which the silver question should be treated. There was practical agreement that a bill should be passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the purchase of silver, store it as bullion, and issue certificates upon it. It is expected that the details of a bill covering these propositions will be drafted at the next meeting of the committee.

Bills were introduced in the House today as follows:

By Mr. Wade (Missouri)—To establish a Government postal telegraph. It appropriates $8,000,000 for the purpose.

By Mr. Flick—For a public building at Creston, Ia.

By Mr. Dubois—For a public building at Ogden, Utah.

By Mr. Pickler—For a public building at Pierre, S. D.

By Mr. Gest—Making Rock Island, Ill., a port of delivery.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture today reported a substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Faulkner for the establishment of a Pure Food Division in the Department of Agriculture. The bill as amended provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in the department a division to be known as the Food Division, and shall appoint a chief at a salary of $3,000 a year to procure and analyze samples of food and drugs sold in any State other than where they are manufactured.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

L. H. Bailey, Register of the Land Office at Pierre, S. D.; H. H. Natwick, Register of the Land Office at Chamberlain, S. D.; B. W. Ekin, Receiver of Public Moneys, Pierre, S. D.; W. T. La Foulette, Receiver of Public Moneys, Chamberlain, S. D.

Nominations:

Alonzo Cleaver, Register of the Land-Office, La Grande, Or. William H. Pratt, Surveyor-General of California.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Edward M. Lane, Valentine, Neb.; Quinby Vance, Las Cruces, N. M.; Benjamin S. Williams, Yankton, S. D.

The pension payments for February will amount to about $18,000,000. This will prevent any decided increase of the surplus this month, and will also affect the amount of the usual monthly decrease of the public debt.

DEPENDING ON PUBLIC CHARITY.

Unfortunate Condition of Col. Henry Deahna of Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Col. Henry C. Deahna, formerly a member of Gen. John C. Fremont's bodyguard, later United States Revenue Collector for Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka, is an applicant for public charity. It was during the latter service that Col. Deahna's troubles began, and the result is that he is now in a condition which, while not a case of absolute destitution, is one that apparently demands the attention of the Administration.

Aug. 15, 1877, Col. Deahna was appointed by President Hayes as Collector of Customs in the District of Alaska to fill a vacancy. His commission was signed by the President and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate failed to act, and Deahna's official term expired Dec. 3, 1877. Col. Deahna hesitated about accepting the appointment, and remarked that there being a possibility of his non-confirmation the expense incurred in removing his family to Sitka and return would be more than his salary, but the President urged its acceptance, and on the day his official term began, he was in Sitka. He was without pecuniary means and the Secretary of the Treasury advanced him $1,250 to enable him to make the journey. His family remained behind for a time, but finally completed their preparations, and Jan. 5, 1878, were in British Columbia en route for Sitka. That day notice was received that the Senate had failed to act in his case, and he returned, bringing his family with him to San Francisco, where he was obliged to sell his wife's jewelry to obtain subsistence.

An effort will be made to secure an appropriation for him.

TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK

FAVORABLE CHANCE FOR A COMPROMISE AT DES MOINES.

Republicans Offer the Democrats the Permanent Speaker and a Clerk, but Will Take First Choice of the Committees and Have All the Other Minor Officers—Democrats Likely to Accept the Offer and Name Mr. Hamilton for Speaker—Ohio Bourbons Balked.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Republican caucus has made a proposition to the Democrats conceding them the Speakership. If they get it, however, they will be required to pay dearly for it, the Republicans asking in return nearly all the minor offices and the first choice of five of the committees. The proposition provides the following division of the offices and committees:

First—The Democrats to have the Speaker and Second Assistant Clerk.

Second—The Republicans to have the Speaker pro tem., Chief Clerk, Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, File Clerk, Bill Clerk, Assistant Postmistress, Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper, six assistant doorkeepers, and two janitors.

Third—Each side to have one paper-folder and four pages.

Fourth—The Republicans to have first choice of standing committees and to choose five committees, the Democrats to have second choice and choose five committees, and the remaining committees to be chosen alternately, the party choosing said committees to have a majority of one, including Chairman, on such committee so chosen, and either party to have the right to name a Chairman and its share of membership on committees.

Fifth—All investigation and special committees to be equally divided unless otherwise agreed upon.

Sixth—The same committees to have clerks as in the Twenty-second General Assembly.

Seventh—The division of committees to be made by a committee of three on each side, chosen by their respective caucuses.

This proposition was originally drawn by Mr. Wyman of O'Brien County. There was considerable opposition to it at first in the Republican caucus, but it was finally agreed to, as the members thought best to sustain Mr. Luke, who had outlined the plan on the floor.

It is believed tonight the Democrats will accept the proposition at their caucus tomorrow morning, or suggest some slight amendments to it. Speculation is rife as to the choice the Republicans will make of committees in case the proposition is accepted. It is generally believed, however, that they will select the Committees on Judiciary, Representative Districts, Suppression of Intemperance, Railroads, and Appropriations. If this selection is made it is thought the following gentlemen will be made Chairmen: Judiciary, Mr. Luke; Representative Districts, Mr. Blythe; Suppression of Intemperance, Mr. Dobson; Railroads, Mr. Wilson; Appropriations, Mr. McFarland. In case the Democrats should choose the Committee on School Text-Books for their first committee the Republicans would then choose Ways and Means, and the Chairmanship would probably go to Mr. Head or Mr. Chantry.

The Democrats are considering the Republican proposition informally tonight, and it is thought it will be accepted. Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Beem, Mr. Dayton, and other prominent Democratic members favor it, while but little opposition is expressed. The railroad lobby opposes it, but thus far seems to have had little influence with the members. The Democratic Senators are heartily in favor of accepting the proposition, and are working to bring about that result. A prominent Democratic leader says the only objection is that if the Republicans had the choice of five committees they would have too great influence in shaping legislation. This was answered with the statement that with the House evenly divided a report of a committee made by a bare majority would by no means be equivalent to the passage of a measure. Some of the Democrats objected that the Republican majorities on the leading committees would be able to hold back bills if they desired to, but this objection was not urged strongly.

If the deadlock is broken tomorrow by the choice of Mr. Hamilton as Speaker the inauguration of Gov.-elect Boies will occur early next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

At a late hour tonight it was learned that one of the most prominent Democratic members who is opposing the acceptance of the proposition for breaking the deadlock has been closeted for some time with Brother Everest, trying to get him to object to the scheme. Everest's refusal to vote for it would have some effect upon the caucus, but it is not believed this would prevent its acceptance of the Republican proposition.

NO GERRYMANDER IN OHIO THIS YEAR

Why the Democratic Senator from Erie Refuses to Vote for the Steal.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Unless Senator Soncrant, the gentleman from Erie, changes his mind there will be no gerrymander of Ohio this year, in spite of the edicts of the Democratic caucus last night. He said today he had not voted on the Price Redistricting bill and would not do so when it came up in the Senate for action. He would bolt the action of the caucus and would be sustained in it by his people. This action would defeat the bill. Asked for the reasons for his proposed line of action, he said the Democrats had refused to separate Lucas and Erie Counties in the make-up of the districts, thus making it impossible for a Congressman to come from that district to do justice to the Erie Harbor, for the reason that any man chosen in the present make-up of the district must agree to do everything for the Toledo Harbor or he cannot be elected. In the interest of the proposed improvement of the Erie Harbor he did not propose to see his people tied up in any such way. He also intimated that unless the Redistricting bill received Republican votes in the House it would never become a law.

It developed today that in the Democratic legislative caucus the plans for future action were pretty fully outlined in the speech of Representative Heffner of this county and in the resolution introduced by him, which was passed. He said he was in favor of "firing" every Republican they could; that the Democratic party wanted control of the State institutions, and it was their duty to take control of them. His resolution directed the Chairman of the caucus, Senator Van Cleaf, to appoint a committee to prepare a plan to reorganize all the State institutions in order that Gov. Campbell could appoint Democrats in charge and thus place them under the party's control. This committee is to report at the caucus to be held next Tuesday evening, so that whatever course is decided on may be rushed through and consummated immediately. Gov. Campbell has been overwhelmed today with Democratic constituents from Cincinnati asking for places for friends. As the time approaches for knocking out the Republican Board of Public Affairs and creating the Board of Public Improvements in that city, with a salary of $4,000 per annum attached, the candidates become more numerous and the fight is intensified in vigor. J. F. Bruce and about twenty assistants were urging the appointment of Thomas Mulvihill, and Charles W. Baker asked for the appointment of John Halers. At times today the large west room occupied by the Governor was filled to overflowing. There are a number of other aspirants for these places, and it is believed they will demand a hearing before the bill creating the great transformation becomes a law.

LITTLE GOOD IT WILL DO THEM.

Mormons Get a Favorable Decision from Judge Zane, but the Gentiles Appeal.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Zane today decided that six Mormon Councilmen who received the highest number of votes in their wards are entitled to certificates of election. This would make the incoming Council stand nine Gentiles and six Mormons, giving the former a good working majority. The case today was decided on a mandamus, the six Mormons having prayed for a writ to compel the canvassing officer to issue certificates of election to them. The court held that the law of 1888 was in force in this city. Under that law the Councilmen are elected by wards and not by a general vote of the city. The Gentile attorneys claimed that this city is still governed by the old law, which provided that Councilmen should be chosen by the entire electors of the city and not by the wards they represented. Judge Zane's decision caused much surprise, the Gentiles having felt sure it would be in their favor and the Mormons having looked upon defeat as a foregone conclusion. An appeal was taken to the Territorial Supreme Court and the bonds fixed at $800. The case will not be heard before the Appelate Court till June or July, and if an appeal should be taken to the United States Supreme Court it will be fully two years before a final decision is reached. Meanwhile the Gentile Councilmen will hold office. It has been the policy to appeal to the courts of highest resort, and the Gentiles purpose following the example. Tonight the Gentile Council had its first meeting, and tomorrow the Mayor, City Marshal, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, and Collector will enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RESULTS.

The Republicans Generally Successful—Judge Kelley's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The contest for Congress in the Fourth District, Judge Kelley's old bailiwick, resulted in a victory for John E. Reyburn, the Republican candidate. A good fight was made by William M. Ayres, the Democratic tariff-reform candidate, and Reyburn's majority will be about 7,000, as compared with 9,600 majority for Judge Kelley in 1888. Capt. Taylor, Republican candidate for Receiver of Taxes, has about 9,500 majority in the district.

The election in this city today was for municipal officers, the chief places to be filled being the Tax Receiver and City Solicitor. There was a light vote polled, the Democrats refusing to come out as a rebuke to the men who control the machinery of the party. It is estimated that Capt. John Taylor, Republican, for Receiver of Taxes, has at least 25,000 majority. Charles F. Warwick for City Solicitor about the same. The City Council will be strongly Republican. An important feature of the contest was the work of the Republican managers in placing a second Democratic ticket in the field for police magistrates. This seemed to distract the Democrats and made them fight among themselves. It will have an important bearing on the Gubernatorial fight next fall. The returns will not come in until early in the morning, as the tickets are long.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Henry L. Gourley (Rep.) was today elected Mayor by 4,300 majority over John H. Bailey (Dem.). This is a Republican gain of over 2,000 as compared with the last Mayoralty election. Gourley carried thirty-two of the thirty-six wards, swinging several rock-ribbed Democratic wards into the Republican column. The campaign, which was fought entirely through the newspapers by means of paid locals, was the bitterest in the history of the city. In Allegheny James G. Wyman, Republican, who was hotly opposed, was elected Mayor over I. R. Stayton, Democrat, by about 1,200 majority, a heavy Republican loss.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Democrats today elected Reber Mayor by 120 majority and Schofield Poor Overseer by 52 majority. The rest of the ticket is Republican by majorities ranging from 50 to 90.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Democrats elect George P. Shaeffer City Treasurer by 153 majority.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—In the borough election today Frederick Henninger (Republican), for Burgess, was elected by 59 majority. Jacob Brand (Democrat), for Collector, was elected by 24 majority. The entire Council is Republican.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 18.—Coates (Republican) was elected Mayor today.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 18.—Maj. H. S. Benner (Democrat) was elected Burgess by 187 majority.

PRIVATE DELL WILD'S COURT-MARTIAL.

A Copy of the Record at Washington—Charges and Specifications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Following is a copy of the court-martial record in the Wild case:

Before a General Court-Martial which convened at Fort Yates, S. D., by virtue of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 116, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Capt. Edmund G. Fechet, Eighth Cavalry, is President, was arraigned and tried: Private Dell F. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry.

Charge 1—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Specification—"That Private Dell F. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, having been ordered by First-Sergt. William Von Hartung, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, in the execution of his office, to carry a piece of canvas (condemned canvas) to the quarters of Second-Lieut. M. F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, and to wait there till he (Lieut. Steele) came, did disobey said order by leaving and returning to his troop barrack before the Lieutenant came to his quarters. This at Fort Yates, S. D., Oct. 24, 1889."

Charge 2—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the twenty-first article of war."

Specification—"That Private Dell F. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, having been ordered by his superior officer, Second-Lieut. M. F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, in the execution of his office, to assist him in placing a piece of canvas upon a back shed of his, said Lieut. Steele's, quarters, did, in a disrespectful, sullen, and insolent tone and manner refuse to obey said order. This at Fort Yates, S. D., Oct. 24, 1889."

Plea, "Not guilty."

Finding, "Guilty."

Sentence, "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor in such place as the proper authority may direct for the period of one (1) year."

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Private Dell F. Wild, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, are approved and the sentence will be duly executed. Fort Snelling, Minn., is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under proper guard.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Ruger.

M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Official.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Critic" in Private" in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE gives the case as it stands up to a T in the regular army. The Secretary of War is wondering why there are so many desertions. Some people who have been made familiar with Army life in its lower spheres are forced to the conclusion that the life of a private soldier in the army comes nearer to the life of a slave than any other occupation in this country.

As soon as a young man enters the ranks he is considered by the Congressman in charge of the command means subserviency in everything according to the translation of most of the "West Pointers."

If a young man enters the army, and if he happens to be blessed with pride and self-respect, it is soon taken out of him. After he gets away from the recruiting station unless he takes "French leave."

A regular officer hardly ever speaks to a private soldier unless it is in a tone of command, and woe to the "man," as he is called, if he should entertain a different opinion or refuse.

Once in a long while, when an outrage cannot be hushed up, complaints find their way into a newspaper. Complaints to superior officers amount to nothing. The case is stated and people wonder why so much fuss is made over a private soldier's wrongs, while there are so many more in everyday life which are not noticed at all.

Some say these are exceptional cases in the army, but the writer of this, who has been there, can testify to the contrary. I have seen private soldiers abused worse than dogs by brutal drunken regular officers, and when, in many cases, the private was far superior in education and manners to the commissioned officer inflicting or having inflicted the punishment. An American citizen with any self-respect cannot endure such treatment, and this accounts for the desertions from the army in many instances.

It is true that a large portion of enlisted men in the regular army are content. They would be as content in the Russian or Chinese service. They get enough to eat. Their pay is sure. They have good enough clothing to wear, and that is all they care for. By degrees, and particularly if they are on record for their submissiveness, they are put on some soft detail, such as dog-robbers or on some special service, where they can escape the eye of the officer and do pretty much as they please.

During the late war this class of soldiers, and, for that matter, officers, too, could always be found around headquarters, or at Quartermaster and Commissary depots, in hospitals, and most everywhere, excepting a fight. PRIVATE,

In Gen. Custer's Brigade during the late war.

TWENTY YEARS IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Remarkable Case of a Sane Man Being Confined by His Brothers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most remarkable cases of a sane man being confined for nearly his whole life in an insane asylum came to light in this city today. Homer C. Brown is 60 years old, and for the last twenty years has been confined in different asylums in this country. For the last eight years he has been in the custody of his brother, Watson H. Brown, now of this city, who has just sought to have him again confined in an asylum here, and it was his efforts in the Probate Court that led to Homer Brown's having his first trial before a jury of his peers, and they have decided that he is perfectly sane. Testimony before the Probate Court brought out these facts. The other brothers are all rich. They inherited property from their father soon after graduating from a law college in New York, and, after practicing a short time, he was confined in an insane asylum and closely watched by his relatives. Yesterday he told his guardian brother he wanted to go to Minnesota, where two other brothers lived. One is Horace Brown, President of the National Bank of Albert Lea, Minn., and another Marcus Brown, who owns several big farms in that State. His guardian brother told him he could go and said he would buy his ticket. Homer suspected his actions and went to the Probate Court, where he found his brother just getting out papers to have him again confined without trial. Homer went into court and demanded a jury trial, which was granted. He was acquitted. The belief is strong in the minds of the court, expert physicians, and others that the man has been persecuted all his life for property reasons. Homer Brown is about broken down from his confinement, but has at last gained liberty and will go where he chooses.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER LOTTERY BILL.

A New Measure May Be Introduced in the North Dakota Legislature.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 18.—The rumor is current tonight that the friends of the Lottery bill will introduce a new measure tomorrow. This bill, according to the report, will provide for the payment to the State of $250,000 per year instead of $75,000 as in the old one. One of the strongest opponents of the measure said he thought the report of a new bill was correct, and he feared the result, as he did not think the lottery people would make another attempt unless absolutely sure of their ground. Others think there is nothing in the rumor. Among these is Senator Winship, who confidently predicts that no further attempt will be made to pass a lottery bill.

It seems pretty certain, however, that some scheme is being planned by those who voted for the bill. It may, however, be nothing but an effort to square themselves with their constituents preparatory to the next election. It has been discovered that petitions are now being circulated all over the State to get the signatures of those who are favorable to the lottery. Some think this is preparatory to a bill submitting the question to a vote of the people.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The fact has gone forth from the White House that no man who favored the transfer of the Louisiana lottery to North Dakota shall have Federal recognition, and the North Dakota Congressional delegation is said by this means to have canceled several obligations of great annoyance in the past. It is understood at Bismarck that when Representative Stevens of Ransom County telegraphed the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the appointment of United States District Attorney J. F. Selby of Hillsboro was indorsed by Stevens' friends for the position. It is now said that Mr. Selby will be antagonized, not because of lack of friends, but because it is understood that he favored the lottery measure in the House. The prospects are that there will be a big fight all along the line. On one side will be Gov. Miller and the National Administration and on the other Alexander McKenzie, Jud Lamoure, and a host of other wheelhorses of the Republican party. There is a political campaign this year. There are primaries, county conventions, and State conventions to be held. All the State officers must be elected, all the county officials, and an entire Legislature. And that Legislature must elect a United States Senator. The Republican Legislature will adjourn mad all through, and the friction, as far as the members can effect it, will be transferred to the people. The Lottery bill is dead, but its friends are not, and they will either sulk or fight for a vindication throughout the campaign.

CHRISTIANS FALL OUT IN ENGLEWOOD.

A Rector and Flock at Odds—Threatened Split in the Church Union.

There is discord in St. Bartholomew's Church at Sixty-fifth street and

...E THAN TALK.

...NEEDS MOST TO BE... WORLD'S FAIR.

...Showing Necessary—The ...mittees at Albany Agree ...se Bill and It Will Be ...New York's Position Not ... Demonstration at Coop... ...fore Vote for Chicago.

...C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—...when Chicago must do its ...World's Fair. Money is ...ective talking within the ...dozens of Congressional ...he financial guarantee ...make must be clear-cut ...sputable evidence. New ...for this final struggle, ...of millionaires will be ...to influence Congress, ...make its appeal on what... ...ets through the Legisla...

...roposed bribe has been ...but will not be entirely ...w-Yorkers tonight admit ...ood lead and they are ...of overtaking her, but ...mendous spurt to see if ...ir lost ground.

...es of the four cities com... ...'s Fair have decided by ...sion in the House next ...y their respective claims ...in the following order: ...s, Chicago, Washington. ...reed that the Chairman ...ittee shall have one hour ...on Thursday, and each of ...er named, shall have one ...a half hour Friday.

...nd Beiden were inter... ...rding the compromise ...t last night, but neither ...nthusiasm regarding the ...end of the line. Both ...reed that it would be ...of the gentlemen who ...mselves in the Fair to ...ton at the earliest prac... ...supplement the labors of ...elegation in working up ...t for New York. The ...entlemen, they claimed, ...for training the influ... ...lobby Chicago has had

...it was dollars to dough... ...k would win. The delay ...has hurt us. It has lost ...nds. It has had the ef... ...distrust among both Re... ...rats against sending the ... During the juggling ...ang of our friends have ... and I fear that Chicago ... I find, too, that some of ...e supporting Chicago as

...y is to drive these ...people ...get the Fair by sh... ...ng York is the only one of ...that is not asking the ...ibute money."

...id New York would get ...ld be recalled, "that ...ge; what then?"

...ifference," Mr. Hiscock ...ate is for New York, no ...se may do."

...ARL THAN BEFORE.

...es Badly Crippled by ...pective Litigation.

...18.—[Special.]—Another ...tion scene has been pre... ...York World's Fair speci... ...company, and now near... ...Gotham are shrieking ...ory has been snatched ...e Exposition of 1892 ...ercrowded little island. ...the anarl into which ...characteristic blunder... ...if has been made more ...

...stration offered more of ...f comedy than anything ...yet afforded. A mass... ...nce upon which Tam... ...swelling to the extent ...ld at Cooper Institute, ...Tom Platt. Speeches ...rner Miller, Dr. Depew, ...g to expose Mr. Platt ...isuses the legislative, ...al powers of governa... ...Every mention of ...me was greeted with ...the part of the audi...

...a messenger from Mr. ...e scene and said that if ...certain committee, un... ...ution and laws of the ...ged so that a two-thirds ...red on any proposition ...0,000 of public funds, ...ttee—that another com... ...own to the Constitution ...ree that the first-mea... ...uld have the money of ...ew York to the extent ...also have the right to ...ty to any extent they ...y for any length of time ...cessary for a World's

...of this message became ...ngvites and the few out... ...their way into the hall ...hanged to gratitude, ...utocrat Platt at once ...the venerable Christo... ...ularity. Amid a blaze ...e rendition of "Annie ...the "mass-meeting"

...upon in this fantastic ...e the Legislature it will ...on for which the best ...e have already been re... ...ght by all the power ...mmand. Months if not ...consumed in determin... ...rties and the constitu... ...olved, and in the end ...whole measure will be ...cision.

...OMPROMISE BILL.

...nish the World's Fair ...at Albany.

...b. 18.—[Special.]—The ...Republicans and Demo... ...e Legislative Confer... ...signed unanimous re... ...Fair bill. A message ...the committees ...rom Mr. Depew ...the bill be amended in ...compromise agreement ...esterday. The bill was ...ted and the reports ...bers of the committees ...Executive Mansion to ...ception given by Gov. ...passed by the Legis...

...E FOR CHICAGO.

...of West Virginia for ...den City.

...a., Feb. 18.—[Special.] ...ro gained a vote for the ...recent unseating of ...g of Smith. The lat... ...n for Chicago and is ...He has just returned ...efore he left expressed ...soul for Chicago. This ...Virginia's delegation. ...seated, was for Wash... ...k second.

...for Chicago.

...18.—[Special.]—Mayor ...ted to the Hon. George ...of Congress from this ...e resolution which was ...y the City Council of ...

...r of properly celebrating ...f the discovery of Amer... ...bus by appropriate cer... ...Fair in 1892 and the loca... ...before Congress.

...Council of the City of ...inion of this Council the ...said World's Fair is the ...

...ayor of this city be and is ...mmuniate with the Rep... ...from this district, the ...and request that his vote ...World's Fair be cast in ...ago.

WILL CELEBRATE FEB. 22.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB TO OBSERVE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Exercises at the Auditorium to Be Followed by a Reception and Banquet—A Report That Superintendent Felton of the Bridewell Will Be Removed—Testimony in the Twombly Case—Pastor Streckfuss' Bad Break—The Women Discuss Human Fossils.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Union League Club this year will commence with exercises at the Auditorium at 5 o'clock p. m. The members of the club have furnished their friends with tickets, about 4,500 having been issued, nearly all of which have already been exchanged at the box-office for reserved seats. The house will certainly be crowded. The hour set makes it possible for business-men to attend.

President Cyrus D. Roys will preside and deliver the introductory address. The orator for the occasion will be the Rev. O. H. Tiffany of Minneapolis, Minn. Clarence Eddy will play a number of appropriate airs on the great Auditorium organ.

A reception for members will afterwards be held at the club in honor of Chief-Justice Fuller, the guest of the day.

The banquet will begin at 7 o'clock. About 300 guests have been invited. The toasts will be: "Our Federal Judiciary," responded to by Chief-Justice Fuller; "Washington and the West," by E. G. Mason, President of the Chicago Historical Society; "Our National Safeguard," by the Rev. J. Coleman Adams.

The recent enlargement of the dining-room permits an arrangement which will be an attractive feature. Instead of the long tables at right angles to the banquet-table, the banqueters will be seated at small tables in sociable parties of six, eight, or ten.

Two gentlemen sat in the cozy library at No. 2615 Indiana avenue last evening enjoying an afternoon chat. One was Judge O. H. Horton, master of the house, the other his guest, the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, formerly of Chicago, but now of Minneapolis. During the war Dr. Tiffany was pastor of the First Methodist Church here.

"It was then called the Clark Street Church," said Dr. Tiffany reminiscently. "There were residences all around it and we little dreamed that such a few years would mark so great a change. Many a time did I go tramping up and down Chicago streets then seeking subscriptions to the soldiers' relief fund or the soldiers' something else fund—up and down streets that I would hardly recognize now.

"Then I was pastor of Grace Church on the North Side, and at the time when the present edifice was built. Afterwards I was again a Chicagoan, this time at Trinity. That was—let me see—sixteen years ago. Then I went East for a number of years, but have returned once more to the West."

The doctor spoke enthusiastically of his present congregation at Minneapolis, the Hennepin Avenue Church, and said "the skies are brighter and the stars hang lower" there for him than any place he has ever been.

"The subject for the Union League Club celebration—'Washington's National Extension'—was assigned me and was not of my own choosing," continued the doctor. "It has somewhat of a political flavor for a minister of the Gospel to deal with, I admit, but I shall speak straight to the point."

WILL C. E. FELTON BE REMOVED?

It Is Reported That the Bridewell Superintendent Will Be Asked to Resign.

There are reasons for the belief that the resignation of C. E. Felton, for many years superintendent of the city bridewell, will be demanded in a few days. A meeting of the Bridewell Board of Directors was held in the Mayor's private office yesterday afternoon. The Mayor, who is an ex-officio member of the board, was seen at the conclusion of the meeting.

C. E. FELTON.

"Has the board decided to demand the resignation of Col. Felton?" he was asked.

"Nothing in that direction has been done yet."

"Is it contemplated?"

"Well, there has been some dissatisfaction over the management of affairs at the bridewell and the matter has been discussed."

Louis Wahl said: "The management of affairs at the bridewell has been discussed, but we have not decided on anything yet. I don't know what may come."

"There has been no official action taken yet," said Gen. Newberry, with an emphasis on the "yet."

There are several causes assigned for the dissatisfaction. It is alleged that of late the superintendent has spent more time in the pursuit of other business than was consistent with the proper discharge of his duties at the bridewell. In connection with this, Col. Felton has been recently engaged in acting as receiver for the Western Arms and Cartridge company, which failed not long ago. He got the appointment, which was a lucrative one, from the Circuit Court, and spent most of his time, it is alleged, in the store. Another cause of complaint against Mr. Felton is said to be a sale that he made of an engine and boiler at the bridewell whereby the city was the loser, inasmuch as the machinery, which is said to be worth $6,000 or $8,000, was sold for $3,500. The Mayor, it is said, took Mr. Felton to task for this transaction.

The friends of Joe Dixon, it is said, have been urging him for Col. Felton's place.

The board of Directors has recently been changed considerably in its makeup. The terms of two of the old members have expired since Mayor Cregier came into office and their places were filled by the Mayor, who has appointive power. The board now consists of the Mayor, Gen. Newberry, W. H. Ford, and Louis Wahl, of whom the last named only is said to be against demanding Col. Felton's resignation. The Mayor was not certain when asked yesterday when the next meeting of the board will be held.

"I have neither resigned nor been asked to resign," Mr. Felton said late in the afternoon, after returning to the bridewell from the City-Hall. "Nor have I been bounced. People in fat offices never resign, you know, and seldom die. I am still alive. I therefore conclude that I am still Superintendent here."

Superintendent Felton is probably one of the oldest officials now in the service of the city. He was born in Barre, Mass., and commenced life as a printer. He was elected Mayor of Buffalo and afterwards held the position of Superintendent of the penitentiary in that city. He was appointed Superintendent of the House of Correction in this city eighteen years ago. Superintendent Felton has been prominent in the National Board of Charities and Corrections, and is an acknowledged authority in the United States upon reformatory and penal institutions.

One of the bridewell employés said that ex-Assistant Superintendent Jones would probably be made Superintendent.

TESTIMONY AGAINST TRAINMEN.

Witnesses for the State Testify in the Twombly Murder Trial.

In the Twombly case before Judge Clifford yesterday Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott continued his examination of Henry Parker, the forward brakeman of the freight-train. Parker said the freight-train could not be stopped because the engine was working. If the engineer had used all the appliances at his command and had reversed the engine the accident would have been averted. The train could have been brought to a standstill in less than a minute.

Edward Whitted, the rear brakeman of the freight, said he was talking with Twombly at Taylor street, and that the latter was not drunk. He thought Twombly had been drinking because he was more talkative than usual. He saw the red light of the semaphore when the train was half-way from Auburn to South Englewood. The brakes did not seem to have any effect on regarding the speed until the engine was reversed at the semaphore.

On cross-examination by Mr. Maher the witness said Buford told him to set the brakes, as the train would arrive at South Englewood ahead of time if it was not slowed down.

D. W. Kibler, a barber at South Englewood, said the engine of the freight-train was reversed just at the semaphore.

M. W. Kenyon, foreman of the round-house, said the wrecked engine was supplied with a vacuum-brake, but couldn't say as to the ability of the brake to stop the train. He was asked if he has not discharged Twombly several times for drunkenness. Mr. Duncan objected and the objection was sustained.

Elisha D. Ellis, the conductor of the Blue Island bound train, said the first knowledge he had of the freight-train was when the engine was reversed at the semaphore. He stood between the Washington Heights car and the Blue Island train. The engine struck the car and entered about one-third of its length. He saw William Mulcahy in the car amid the débris. He saw Twombly on top of the first car of the freight-train after the collision, but did not see La Cloche.

Eddy P. Beckter said that just as the passenger-train passed under the semaphore the danger signal was shown.

W. R. Parker, engineer of the passenger-train that was struck, said he first noticed the semaphore after he left Auburn. It was white when he went under it. After the accident he looked back and saw that it was red. He heard an engine reversed and started his train and went five or six feet before the first shock. He kept going and when about twenty feet ahead the train stopped because some one had put on the air brake. Then the crash came.

Henry L. Peck was collector on the wrecked train. The light in the semaphore was red when his coach passed under. He first saw the freight-train about 600 feet north of the semaphore and soon heard the whistle for brakes and the reversal of the engine. There were no rear lights on the rear end of the coach, as he had removed them and put them on the car ahead. He did this just as the car was passing under the semaphore. It was about a minute and a half after the lights were removed when the collision occurred. There was no rain and the platform was dry.

The State gave notice to the defense to call witnesses by 3 o'clock today.

CHURCH ROWS DROVE HIM TO DRINK.

Pastor Streckfuss Looked on Wine When It Was Red and Behaved Strangely.

The case of the Rev. John A. Streckfuss came up before Justice Kersten yesterday and was continued until Friday in bonds of $200. He said he wanted an attorney and also desired to obtain some witnesses as to his character.

Late Monday afternoon Pastor Streckfuss created considerable excitement near the Chicago Avenue Station by causing the flight of every female he met. Three cigarmakers—Rosa Somers of No. 54 Orchard street, Anna Olin of No. 105 Vedder street, and Lizzie Hagge of No. 442 Clybourn avenue—ran into the station and sought protection from the insults of a man they claimed was drunk and acting in a disgraceful manner. Lieut. Rehm followed behind the young women when they continued their homeward journey. They had gone but a short distance when a clerical-looking man approached the young women. When they ran he staggered after them. Lieut. Rehm attempted to arrest him, but he was inclined to resist and the officer used a little force in dragging his prisoner to the station.

When locked up the man gave his name and said he was pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at No. 3081 Dearborn street, where he lived with his wife and children. He acknowledged taking a little wine with some friends during the afternoon. While walking on East Chicago avenue, near Wells street, he said, he observed three women ahead of him. In trying to pass them he jostled them—merely brushed against them, he says—and was arrested.

Deacon John Wunder, connected with the Lutheran Church, speaking of the affair, said he had known Pastor Streckfuss since he was a boy, and that he had never known him to get drunk. "He has had a great deal of trouble in his church lately," said Mr. Wunder, "and I think this has deranged him. He is one of our most prominent pastors and an able man."

AN UNUSUAL SORT OF FOSSILS.

The Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association Hears Some Sharp Things About People.

A meeting of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The subject of discussion was "Fossils." Mrs. Anna R. Weeks read the leading paper and described the "fossils" she hoped to see in a museum to be established as soon as woman was granted her right of suffrage. The man who says woman is not a person would probably get an honored place in the collection.

"Let him be confronted with the women who have to pay taxes as persons and with the ghosts of women hung as persons," said Mrs. Weeks. "Let him realize what the Missouri Supreme Court has decided."

Enumerated among the "fossils" were the man who has an unusually high regard for woman, and therefore will not give her her rights; the woman too modest to go to the polls, but not too modest to travel alone or go to evening parties in a low-necked dress; the man who wouldn't have women in the next room; the man who objects to woman voting because she can't fight; the one who says that woman would quarrel with her husband if she voted, and another—a twin brother—who says that woman would vote just as her husband desired; the one who wants woman to stay at home and mind the babies, but forgets all about the women who have no babies.

Another person who will be a fossil in a satin lined case, according to Mrs. Weeks, is the woman who has all the rights she wants. "Let that woman," said the speaker, "find that her son, whom she has brought up with the greatest care, is going into those gilded rooms planned of the devil and beset with his sirens and she will wish that she had rights enough to close the awful dens. Let her daughter be committed to an insane asylum and she will wish that she had the right to compel the attendance of woman physicians. Let her friend be wrongfully accused of crime and brought up for trial and she will wish that she had the right to demand a trial by a jury of her peers."

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown did not believe in quite as general suffrage as was advocated by most woman-suffragists. She said suffrage should be limited to occupation and educated tastes. For instance, the City Engineer should be elected by the votes of those men and women who were familiar with engineering and the City Clerk by those men and women who were familiar with clerking.

"It would take an omniscient being to make intelligently the appointments which the Mayor of Chicago is required to make," said Mrs. Brown. "The present Mayor has been for thirty-four years in the City-Hall and a good deal of the time he was plodding away at a desk. What under the sun does he know about education, or railroad matters, or sanitary matters, or—much of anything else?"

SEATS FOR THE SALESWOMEN.

The Women's Improvement Club Will Endeavor to Enforce the City Ordinance.

An attempt to enforce the city ordinances requiring seats for women clerks in the stores will be made by the Women's Improvement Club. In addition to the committee which will agitate the subject lectures upon the injurious effect of requiring women to stand all day will be delivered at the club meetings, and the movement will be pushed to the extent of the club's ability.

At the meeting of the club last evening at No. 127 La Salle street Miss Caroline A. Huling, in her opening address as President, outlined the aims of the club and what it was desired to accomplish. She wanted first to have a bureau of information established where working-girls could find lists of the respectable boarding-houses and their rates. The bureau was also to keep a record of those out of employment for business-houses seeking help. Then Miss Huling wanted coöperative benefits, so that members who were ill should receive 25 to 50 a week. Classes for instruction in millinery and in business letter-writing she believed to be practical, and urged that they be started. An energetic move to increase the membership of the club to carry out these aims will be made.

Lunch was served before the meeting, so that members could go direct to the club from their work without going home. This will be the order hereafter.

ARCHITECT HANSEN GETS $1,690.

A Jury Awards Him Less than One-fifth the Amount Claimed.

County-Attorney Terhune and his associate, Nic Michels, won a splendid victory over boodleism in Judge Altgeld's court yesterday in the face of rather adverse circumstances. It was in the case of Architect Hansen, who sued for $8,500 for superintending the repairs on the Court-House. The verdict was for $1,690—less than one-fifth of the claim—and the County-Attorney at the outset said he would not dispute Hansen's legal right to collect $1,690. His moral right to a dollar he seriously questioned. The jury was not out more than ten minutes.

The facts brought to light in the case will be of considerable value in contesting other claims. While it was not shown that Hansen received any boodle, it was abundantly proved by the evidence that he was on most friendly terms with the contractors. Hansen changed the plans three times. These changes added $45,000 to the contract price, while not increasing the cost of the actual work. The contractor was also allowed to substitute Bedford stone for granite, by which he made $15,000 in addition to the $45,000 gained by the changing of the plans. The defense was that Hansen had not shown reasonable care and skill in making his plans, and was negligent in making estimates of the work. The jury took this view.

Charles Frey's case will be the next boodle one to be tried. It will not be brought before Judge Altgeld if Mr. Terhune can help it. Nic Michels says there will be no difficulty in defeating Frey's claim.

SOCIETY'S SEASON ENDS.

Last Ball of the Bachelors and Benedicts at Kinsley's.

The Bachelors and Benedicts gave their last and most brilliant entertainment of the season at Kinsley's last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with banks of ferns, scarlet tulips, white lilies, and red and white carnations. The gas-jets and gallery were profusely festooned with smilax, lilies, and tulips, and the fireplace was filled with palms and ferns. The ladies who received were Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Mrs. Arthur Caton. Mrs. Dexter wore a gown of white brocaded satin, décolleté, with silver trimmings and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Caton was in white crêpe and lace, also diamond ornaments. Supper was served at small tables. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Towne, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Winston, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Comes, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. John Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gorton, Miss Ackerman, Miss Bigelow, Miss Porter, Miss Farwell, Miss Peck, Miss Belden, Miss Barnes, the Misses Isham, Miss Johnston, Miss Josephine Porter, Miss Williams, Miss Frazer, the Misses Jones, Miss Keep, Miss Royce, Miss Bickford, Mr. Arthur Farwell, Mr. Arthur Aldis, Mr. Adrian Honore, Mr. Henry Horton, Mr. Le Roy, Mr. Emerson Tuttle, Mr. Hobart Taylor, Mr. R. W. Winston, Mr. Cramer, Mr. H. W. Jackson, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. James Deering, Mr. J. E. Doane, Mr. E. A. Ferguson, Mr. John Gott, Mr. W. F. Keep, Mr. Lamport, Mr. B. C. Lamb, Mr. Arthur Tree, Mr. Walker.

Mrs. Albert C. Wakeman, No. 417 Warren avenue, gave a pleasant reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 5:30 o'clock. She was assisted by Mrs. James Bingham and Mrs. L. M. Bushnell. The hostess wore a brown silk gown with front and trimmings of flowered satin brocade. A shirred vest of yellow crêpe, bordered with brown and yellow ostrich-feather trimming, adorned the bodice, and in a fan the yellow color was repeated: diamond ornaments. Mrs. Bingham was in lavender crêpe, trimmed with velvet of darker shade. White gloves met the elbow sleeves and a white plume fan was carried: diamonds. Mrs. Bushnell wore skirts of pale green striped gauze and a directoire overdress of white satin brocade. The square-cut neck was partly filled in with green gauze, while gloves and fan were white; diamonds. The floral decorations were novel and beautiful.

Mrs. W. S. Harpole, No. 4238 St. Lawrence avenue, gave an afternoon tea yesterday to 150 ladies. She was assisted by Mrs. Minnie Sheldon of Kalamazoo, Mich., Miss Letitia Sage, Miss McMullen, Mrs. J. F. Brock, and Miss Minnie Harpole.

CLOSING LECTURE BY MISS STARR.

Miss Eliza Allen Starr gave the closing lecture of this season's series yesterday afternoon at her studio, No. 299 Huron street. She spoke of the ancient mosaics found in Roman cathedrals of the early Christian centuries, calling attention to their meanings and exquisite beauty. The front of the hall was thickly hung with illustrations, among which were fac-similes of mosaics in the old Roman basilicas, gathered from the Archæological Society of Rome, which is in charge of Chevalier de Rossi. There were also fac-similes of details from Heaphy. At the conclusion of the lecture this valuable collection of pictures was viewed at leisure by many in the audience, who remained to secure this closer view. The same lecture will be repeated Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Lorne's school.

HIS RIGHT TO BE COUNTY JUDGE.

Judge Horton Inclines to the Belief That Quo Warranto Is the Proper Course.

Judge Horton heard arguments yesterday in the suit of Lawyer W. T. Burgess to restrain County Clerk Wulff and Treasurer Davis from paying Judge Prendergast's salary as County Judge. Mr. Burgess' bill advances the theory that in accepting the position of Drainage Trustee Judge Prendergast ipso facto resigned the office of County Judge, and no successor having been appointed by the Governor, and the Attorney-General not moving in the matter, Mr. Burgess, as a taxpayer, has a right to test his title to the office of Judge.

Gen. George Smith represented Judge Prendergast. "I except to the court's jurisdiction," said he, "and I shall confine myself to that point. Whether what Mr. Burgess contends for is true or not, he has not pursued the proper remedy. He should claim that quo warranto and not a bill in equity is the proper form of proceeding."

Mr. Burgess then argued that quo warranto was no doubt the proper proceeding when there were two contestants for the office. His suit was the action of a taxpayer, not to question Judge Prendergast's title directly, but to prevent a misappropriation of funds. Quo warranto would not lie either where the office was vacant, and he held the County Judgeship was vacant the moment Judge Prendergast accepted the office of trustee. "It remained for Judge Prendergast," he said, "to institute in this county the spectacle of a man holding an office in direct and palpable violation of the Constitution. When the Supreme Court intimated a doubt of Judge Knickerbocker's title to the Probate Judgeship he promptly stepped down and out until his title was affirmed. Judge Prendergast, on the other hand, remains in the office when everybody knows he has no right to it. Is he a man fit to be a Judge?"

Gen. Smith replied that from the temper of Mr. Burgess' argument it was evident he was trying to get back at Judge Prendergast for some personal grievance. "Quo warranto, says Mr. Burgess, will not lie when an office is vacant. The office is not vacant, for Judge Prendergast is de facto Judge. Today he argues that because Prendergast is a trustee he is not Judge. Saturday we conceded that the Drainage law was unconstitutional. If he was right then he can't be right now, for if the Drainage act is unconstitutional Judge Prendergast is not trustee, and if he is not trustee he is County Judge."

Mr. Burgess denied having a personal grudge. "I am inclined," said Judge Horton, "to more than grave doubts on this subject of the proper remedy to be pursued in this case. I lean toward the belief of Gen. Smith, that in this case the only way to move Judge Prendergast's title to the office is by quo warranto. Would it be right for me to do indirectly, if it is shown that I might proceed on the theory of public property rights being involved, what I would not have jurisdiction to do directly? If I granted an injunction it would prevent Judge Prendergast's receiving his pay, and that would be denying him title indirectly, when according to the argument the law is that in a bill in chancery this cannot be directly done, and must be done if at all by quo warranto."

"But that is not the law," protested Mr. Burgess.

"Well, I must look up the authorities before I hold that it is not the law," said the court. "As to whether I have jurisdiction is a matter I will take under advisement. But I think to be consistent I should have to declare the respondent not entitled to the office of County Judge if I find I have no right to the City Hall, and so would have in effect formally held the Drainage act to be constitutional. Having decided that Judge Prendergast is a trustee I should have to hold that he is not Judge; but, as I have said, I must first ascertain what my jurisdiction is."

Before Judge Wooley came up the bill of Owen Murray against the sanitary district of Illinois was disposed of, and it goes to the Supreme Court with the bill of Marshall J. Wilson and the quo warranto, in which the right of the trustees to issue bonds and to hold the office is involved. Mr. Burgess said he had decided not to keep the bill hanging, but to let it be settled at once. With the concurrence of Messrs. Gregory and Wilson, attorneys for the board, the trustees' demurrer to the bill was sustained and the bill was dismissed, and for the third time the Drainage act was formally he[illegible]to be constitutional. An appeal was taken by Murray in bonds of $250.

FOR A REPEAL OF THE ORDINANCE.

Railroads Working for Permission to Run Over Ten Miles an Hour Legally.

Some of the officers of the Burlington railroad waited on the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of seeing if some understanding could not be arrived at with the city whereby the laws now restricting the speed of trains to ten miles an hour within the city limits could be avoided. The Burlington officials offered to erect viaducts at every third street along the road from their depot to Western avenue, provided the city agreed to close up the intervening streets and allowed the road to increase the rate of speed. Of course the Mayor could not listen to any such absurd proposition as that to close streets. There will be another conference.

Petitions are being circulated in the outlying wards for the repeal of the ten-mile ordinance. The railroad companies, it is understood, are behind these petitions. Some of the Aldermen favor a twenty-mile rate, even a twenty-five-mile rate if the companies agree to the erection of gate-guards and viaducts in accordance with the plan ordinance. Ald. Noble of Englewood said yesterday: "The Council can force the railroads to do their duty. The city limits now extend to the Indiana State line, to Riverside, and to Evanston. A six-mile rate for freight trains within this limit and a ten-mile one for passengers would cripple every road centering here."

Commissioner Purdy will go out with the Northwestern officials today to point out where gate-guards ought to be put. The Council Committee on Railroads is invited to inspect interlocking switches and signals for safety purposes on the Milwaukee and St. Paul tomorrow. The railroad people are beginning to come off their high horse, and they will not attempt the threatened bluff of the 9th of March. In the meantime the members of the Council are complaining at Railroad Chairman Gorton's do-nothing policy.

An Englewood citizen was circulating a petition on a Rock Island suburban train yesterday when he was requested by the Conductor. It was addressed to the City Council, asking that an ordinance be passed fixing the minimum speed of trains at fifteen miles an hour, and also another ordinance with stringent provisions requiring railroads to put crossing-gates on within the city limits with the most approved system of gates, each street crossing to be in charge of an officer appointed by the city and paid by the railroad company. The Englewood man went to General Manager St. John and asked permission to circulate the petition on the trains of the company. Mr. St. John promised to give his decision after conferring with the attorney of the road.

TENANTS WHO WANT DAMAGES.

Their Building Partially Torn Down to Make Way for the New Tunnel.

A gang of men employed by the West Chicago Street railway company, or the tunnel company which has undertaken the work of constructing a new tunnel under the river just south of Jackson street for the railway company, swooped down upon a big brick building on Canal street just over the tunnel right of way Sunday and began demolishing it. Fifteen or more tenants were so amazed that they watched the wrecking of their homes and stores with stupefaction. Indignation succeeded surprise, and now Mr. Yerkes, the tunnel company, and Warren Springer are made defendants in as many damage suits as there were tenants, the amounts demanded being placed all the way from $5,000 to $50,000.

Warren Springer was formerly the owner of the building. Before letting the contract for the building of the tunnel the railway company acquired by purchase all the property on its right of way from Franklin street to Clinton, and with the rest Mr. Springer's building, he taking a lease from the company, and the tenants holding sub-leases from him. These sub-leases had not expired, and consequently the tenants had not moved.

The demolition of the building has been suspended, but the tenants have been unable since Sunday to continue business as usual, and will seek protection under their leases from Mr. Springer until they have expired or compensation has been given for their abrogation.

Made False Insurance Reports.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—The case against R. Hines and F. P. Fuller, President and Secretary of a defunct insurance company, charged with making a false report to the Commissioner of Insurance, was concluded today. Both were held in $10,000 bail in the District Court.

M'CARTHY KNOCKED OUT.

THE AUSTRALIAN MIDDLEWEIGHT DEFEATED BY JACK DEMPSEY.

Twenty-eight Rounds, in Which Some Clever Work Was Done by Both Men, Required to Settle the Battle—The Contest a Comparatively Easy One for the Nonpareil—The Fight by Rounds—Ewing Will Stick to the Brotherhood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Over 2,000 enthusiastic spectators assembled at the Gymnasium of the California Athletic Club tonight to witness the great battle of the middleweights, Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy. The sporting community had looked forward to this contest with the greatest interest for the last two months, and as the time for the event approached other pugilistic occurrences in the city were overshadowed. Nearly every man who saw Dempsey go down before La Blanche last August was anxious that the Nonpareil should be given an opportunity to retrieve his lost honors and be placed nearly as possible on the same footing he held when he was an undefeated man. La Blanche would not consent to return the match for the present and the most available man, therefore, to match against Dempsey was the Australian middleweight champion, McCarthy, who had recently arrived in this city, and who had gained some prominence by his easy defeat of Kelleher.

When the California Club first made the match between Dempsey and McCarthy it was generally regarded here that the Nonpareil would have a very easy game. This opinion soon changed, however, owing chiefly to the discouraging reports of Dempsey's health, which seemed to have some foundation, as Dempsey was not well enough to fight last month on the date for which the match was originally set, and it was necessary to postpone the contest until tonight. Dempsey's health improved, however, in the last few months, and when the day for the fight arrived he announced himself in perfect condition. His stock was still high and betting was generally in his favor, about the largest odds being 100 to 60. McCarthy injured his hand a few days ago while wrestling, and his friends expressed some fears on this account, but the hand seemed to have recovered entirely.

Several sparring contests occupied the early part of the evening, and it was after 9 o'clock when the principals stepped through the ropes into the ring. Both were received with rousing cheers. McCarthy was plainly the heavier, but Dempsey had great advantage in height and reach. The weights were announced as follows: Dempsey, 147½; McCarthy, 151½.

President Fulda announced it had just been discovered that the gloves, which had been prepared for the contest, had been tampered with and it would take some time to fix them. Nearly a half hour was consumed in that way before the men were ready to face each other.

Time was called at 9:30.

First Round—Both men came to the center of the ring quickly. Dempsey led with his left and caught McCarthy lightly on the chin. McCarthy watched closely for an opening and led out several times, but Dempsey dodged. The Australian seemed inclined to force matters, but was able to accomplish nothing.

Second Round—Dempsey caught McCarthy savagely in the face twice and then gave him a terrific right-hander in the body. McCarthy attempted to return it, but Dempsey got away. McCarthy landed lightly on Dempsey's neck, and the round closed with several points in the Nonpareil's favor.

Third Round—McCarthy caught another left-hander in the chin, which Dempsey followed up with a good blow on the ribs and repeated this a moment later. The Australian ducked well and saved himself from a fierce blow aimed at his neck. Just as the round closed he struck Dempsey hard in wind and received a hot one on the forehead in return.

McCarthy followed Dempsey cleverly, but the Nonpareil watched his opportunity and his left soon found the Australian's neck half a dozen times without return.

In the fifth round Dempsey again found McCarthy's body, and got a sharp rap on the ear from the latter's right. McCarthy then made a savage rush and struck Dempsey twice on the ear hard.

Sixth Round—McCarthy opened the round with a vicious upper cut, which failed of its mark, and then walked to his own corner, slowly followed by Dempsey. The men sparred a moment and then Dempsey repeated his attack on his opponent's body and landed heavily three times. McCarthy seemed a trifle flurried as the round closed amid applause for Dempsey.

Seventh Round—Dempsey led out strong, but McCarthy showed wonderful quickness in getting away. Dempsey's left landed on his jaw several times and just before the round closed McCarthy returned it with a half swing right-hander which caught Dempsey on the cheek.

Eighth Round—McCarthy led out savagely with his right and struck Dempsey heavily on the ear. He tried it a second time, and almost fell to the floor as Dempsey jumped away. Dempsey then planted his right hand hard in McCarthy's wind, which caused the latter to double over a moment.

Ninth Round—Dempsey again scored on McCarthy's throat and body and received a terrific left-hander on his stomach. McCarthy gamely sprang to his feet and, warding around quickly, caught Dempsey a smart back-hand blow on the nose.

Tenth Round—Dempsey continued to hammer away for McCarthy's wind and brought a very audible groan from him several times. McCarthy's attacks were wicked, but the Nonpareil was too quick for him until near the end of the round, when McCarthy planted a good left-hander just above the stomach.

Eleventh Round—Both men seemed to be as strong as at the start. Dempsey allowed McCarthy to walk him around the ring several times. When the latter least expected it he found the Nonpareil's fist against his jaw and on his body. A terrific right-hander from Dempsey on the Australian's throat closed the round.

Twelfth Round—McCarthy repeated his turning blow in this round, and again caught Dempsey on the nose. He made several savage lunges but fell short and received a short arm blow on the chin.

Thirteenth Round—Dempsey aimed a wicked blow for McCarthy's neck, but the latter saved himself by a neat duck. An exchange of short-arm blows and several clinches followed. McCarthy tried hard to reach Dempsey's neck, but received a hard right-hander on his own jaw and chin.

Fourteenth Round—Dempsey landed a swinging left-hander on McCarthy's jaw, which he followed with a hard one in the stomach and another in the neck. A second in the stomach doubled the Australian over.

Fifteenth Round—Dempsey led for McCarthy's neck twice and reached it lightly both times. McCarthy made a left-hand swing at Dempsey's head, but Dempsey was not there.

The sixteenth was the liveliest round up to that time, and when it closed there were loud cheers for Dempsey. He landed on the Australian's body and jaw about as he pleased. The latter's eyes and cheeks began to puff a trifle, and when the round closed he was evidently groggy.

Dempsey repeated this punishment in the seventeenth, and though he staggered McCarthy with the blows he raised on his neck he was not able to score a knockdown.

Eighteenth Round—McCarthy seemed somewhat distressed when he came up in the eighteenth, but he had not taken the defensive by any means. He continued to lead out for Dempsey's jaw, but still he fell short. The only punishment he received during the round was a sharp right-hander under the arm.

Nineteenth Round—McCarthy scored with his left on Dempsey's mouth, and received a rap on the chin which knocked him back a few feet. Little damage was done during the round.

Twentieth Round—Very little was done in the twentieth. Dempsey reached McCarthy's ribs once or twice, but the blows were light.

In the twenty-first McCarthy struck Dempsey below the eyes with his left. Dempsey gave him a vicious upper cut as the round closed.

Twenty-second Round—Dempsey's right again fell heavily on the Australian's neck and ribs. The latter turned completely around and struck Dempsey heavily on the stomach, receiving in return a terrific jab on the chin which almost sent the Australian off his feet.

Twenty-third Round—McCarthy continued to fight stubbornly, but Dempsey by his quick movements saved himself from blows aimed at his face and body, and was able to rap his antagonist hard before the round closed.

Dempsey again doubled McCarthy over in the twenty-fourth by a savage right-hand stomach blow, but when McCarthy recovered he reached the back of Dempsey's neck with a heavy right-hand swing.

When the gong sounded for the twenty-eighth round McCarthy staggered to the center of the ring, and Dempsey implored him to give up. The wildest excitement prevailed all over the building. Mingled cries of "Knock him out, Jack," and "Give it up, McCarthy," were heard everywhere. The Australian still refused to acknowledge himself defeated, and Dempsey beat him into the corner and sent him down in a heap. He rose again and leaned against the ropes for support.

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

THE New York *Sun* is of opinion that if the late Mr. Phidias could visit Boston and gaze upon its statues and monuments he would succumb to apoplexy and die again in his sorrow and surprise. Mr. Phidias would be in no such danger could he visit New York. He might be much disgusted at the scores of unfinished subscriptions for monuments, but his physical health would not be endangered by anything that he would be likely to recognize as a statue or a monument. He would be devoutly thankful to the gods that his chances for immortality did not rest with such money-grubbers and mammon-worshippers.

THE local money situation continues to present a firm 6 per cent front. New York exchange declined yesterday to 60 cents discount and was dull. Sterling exchange was dull and weak, rates going off another ¼ cent. Trading was light and prices showed little change at the Chicago Stock Exchange. In New York the decline of Monday was checked and there was a feeble attempt to rally.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and steadier, but there was a noticeable tendency to strength in grain, the improved feeling in wheat being due to fears of a cold wave and in corn to smaller receipts than had been counted on. As compared with Monday pork closed 2½ cents higher, lard and ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ½ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats and barley easy, rye ¼ cent higher, and flaxseeds steady.

THE Union League Club will observe Washington's Birthday with a very attractive program. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, who will be well remembered in this city as an eloquent speaker, will make the oration of the day at the Auditorium at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and at its conclusion the club will have its annual banquet at the club-house, which will be specially honored by the presence of the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, who will reply to the toast, "The Federal Judiciary." The club is making preparations to receive Mr. Fuller in a handsome manner, not only in respect to his position as the head of the Supreme bench, but also as a member of the club and an honored citizen of Chicago. Other distinguished speakers will reply to toasts at the banquet, and a celebration of the day may be expected which will be equal in interest to any of its predecessors.

SOCIETY at last must halt in its wild career of parties, routs, and receptions and enter upon its annual season of penance, for Ash Wednesday is here, precursor of six weeks of abstention and mortifying of the flesh. The milder forms of amusement, such as Browning clubs, studies in Egyptology, five o'clock teas, small dinners, and other such trifling affairs, not strictly en regle or full dress, may be allowable, but beyond this the votaries must not pass in this penitential season. The original design of Lent was to mortify the body for the good and the elevation of the soul, and a strict devotion to its purposes would involve retirement to spiritual retreats, where thoughts of earthly pleasures are not likely to interrupt the meditations of the penitents. Society, however, will not be likely to go as far as this, or to incur any danger of physical injury by overabstention, and it may not emerge from Lent much more spiritually elevated than it is at present. Still, Lent offers a season of grateful rest, for were it not for these weeks of quiet society would collapse. Human nature could not endure such an incessant round of the same receptions, the same people, and the same salad without serious consequences. Therefore welcome Lent and its grateful release from the duties of society.

IN the olden times it was not unusual to hear talk of a second illness called "drug fever," due to the drugs which had been administered as remedies for the original malady. There is less of this now, thanks to the gradual introduction of milder methods of treatment which have superseded the "heroic medication" of half a century ago. But what used to be true of the individual now obtains with the masses. Many of the new drugs that have been introduced as sure cures for modern complaints have done their work for the patients only to prove curses afterwards. The well-known morphine habit is one of numerous instances of this. The latest abuse of the kind has come to the front with unusual rapidity. It is not long since the influenza was recognized as epidemic, and still more recently the virtues of antipyrine as a specific were heralded to the world. But already its victims are numbered by thousands. A number of them are now under treatment in the Paris hospitals, and some of the worst cases are afflicted with epileptic fits, which are declared to be directly traceable to the direct action of the drug. Dr. P. Regnaud, an eminent French medical authority, has raised his voice in warning against its "abuse," which means the use of it at all except as prescribed for the sake of its immediate results. Can it be possible that in antipyrine the world has another one of the remedies which prove to be worse than the disease they were intended to cure?

MAYOR CREGIER deserves credit and the public thanks for causing the insertion in the West Side Rapid Transit company's ordinance of the section providing that the city shall, at the end of about five years, derive a substantial revenue from the operation of the "L" road to be built in accordance therewith. It will probably take two—it may be three—years to complete the structure. Two or three years more will be necessary to place the enterprise on a paying basis. By the end of 1895 the company can well afford to pay the 2 per cent on aggregate earnings stipulated by the Mayor. The fact that the managers of the company cheerfully accepted the section is proof enough of this. The acceptance is also creditable to the managers, who, it may be added, have been above suspicion of resorting to any doubtful methods to secure the passage of the ordinance. Mayor Cregier, it is true, has in the matter of imposing a tax for municipal purpose on this corporation but followed the precedent laid down during Mayor Roche's Administration. It is high time that the carrying corporations which use the public thoroughfares for purposes of profit should pay some equivalent for the same. It is to be hoped, too, that the Mayor will adhere to the rule which he has helped to establish. Every day the surface roads petition the Council for the right to lay tracks on the streets of the city. They pay nothing for the privileges which they now enjoy. They propose to pay nothing. Not another rod of track for steam, or horse, or cable surface railways should be laid without some stipulation for payment for the use of the street. The only revenue that the city now derives from the street-car companies is the paltry $50 license per year on thirteen-trip cars. The miserable, makeshift, compromise ordinance adopted while Carter H. Harrison was Mayor has been juggled with until it is almost as worthless as the "compromisers" intended it should be. The city is thus cheated by what must be regarded as a fraudulent contract. The only remedy is to exact the last dollar from the surface companies for every new privilege sought. Mayor Cregier has an opportunity to make a set-off against his many shortcomings by adhering steadily to the principle of the policy he enforced Monday evening.

INCREASING THE DUTIES ON EARTHENWARE.

The other day THE TRIBUNE called the attention of the Senate to the fact that Congressman McKinley's Customs Administration bill, which has passed the House and is now before it, indirectly raised the duties on a large number of articles, so that if it were to pass and Congress were to fail to revise the tariff schedules the cost of a great number of articles of general use would be materially advanced.

The Ohio Congressman did by stealth what he would have been unable to do openly, by slipping into his bill a provision restoring the duty on outer wrappings of packages—the crates and packing-boxes—which was stricken out in the revision of 1883, and also one restoring the duty on inland freight charges—the cost of taking the goods from the foreign place of manufacture and putting them on shipboard—which was also repealed in 1888. Concerning the reimposition of the first of these charges it is sufficient to say that the cheaper the goods the greater the proportion the value of the wrapping bears to that of the whole package, and that while costly articles would be made but little dearer low-priced goods would be advanced materially.

A stream of protests, daily increasing in volume, shows that the importers are gradually coming to learn the effect of the Customs Administration bill. One of the most forcible and convincing of these comes from the importers of foreign and dealers in domestic earthen and glass ware of Boston, whose petition to Congress, printed in another column, bears the signatures of all the important Chicago firms in the same business. The petitioners state that prior to the act of 1883 the duty on china not decorated was 45 per cent, on decorated 50, and on all classes of earthenware except brownstone ware 40 per cent. When that act was passed, repealing the duty on wrappings and inland freight charges, the rates were advanced to 55 per cent on plain china and earthenware and 60 per cent on decorated goods. This was due in part to the plea of Mr. McKinley that it would be no more than fair to compensate the home manufacturers (some of whom were so fortunate as to live in his district and had convinced him of the justice of their cause) for the measure of protection they were about to be deprived of. As the increase more than made good the reductions, and advanced the price of white and printed chinaware generally used by the people, the manufacturers ought to have been, and doubtless were, satisfied with Mr. McKinley's management of their interests. Whether their satisfaction will be shared by those who buy china, in and out of the district, when they learn the facts is questionable.

The satisfaction of these few manufacturers, who are as but a drop in the bucket to the total number of the constituents of the Ohio Representative, must be greatly increased when they see that he has gotten through one House a bill to restore the duties on wrappings and inland freights which will add from 6 to 20 per cent to the value of imported goods and to the manufacturers' protection, and that he has at no time given a sign of any intention to reduce the present tariff duties.

A single illustration will show the effect which the advance in the McKinley bill will have. Take the white granite ware so largely used by farmers. A full set now sells for $60, or $3 off for cash. The items which make up the cost are:

Value of goods	$26.37
Duties, 55 per cent	14.50
Package and inland freight	6.00
Home freight	4.75
Insurance	.80
Total	$51.92

If a duty of 55 per cent is charged on the value of package and inland freight that will be $3.30, thus adding 28 per cent to the amount of duty now paid.

The importers invoking that "spirit of fairness" to which Mr. McKinley appealed in 1888 ask that if the old charges are to be reimposed then the duties be put back where they were eight years ago. It would seem as if, in doing this, they were speaking not for themselves alone but for sixty million consumers. They bring forward statistics to show that a restoration of the state of affairs which existed prior to 1883 cannot harm the American manufacturers or be prejudicial to the 10,000 workmen who were in their employ in 1880. They show that, assuming that the wages of pottery operatives in the United States are 100 per cent higher than in England, which they do not admit, a uniform duty of 40 per cent on all the goods imported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, would be about 17 per cent more than the alleged difference in wages, thus protecting American manufacturers from loss. It is stated that the pottery establishments of this country where managed by men who understand the business are flourishing and need no additional protection. For those which are conducted in an unbusinesslike way, by men who have no special capacity, an advance of the present duties would doubtless be a blessing and might pull some of them out of a hole.

The Senate has indicated its policy regarding the duties on china. By its bill of 1888 it proposed to cut the tariff down from 60 to 55 per cent. It is not therefore likely that it will take kindly to a proposition to increase rates which two years ago it sought to lower. Its course is plain. It must either knock out the provision reimposing the duty on wrappings which are generally broken up for kindling wood, or which may when entered as worth $3 sell for 25 cents, or it must hang up the bill till there comes to it from the House one which shall reduce duties enough to offset this advance. From what has leaked out regarding the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee nothing of that sort is to be expected. With the exception of sugar it seems to be intent on raising rather than lowering duties. With Starch, Glass, Lead, and Linseed-Oil Trusts shoving up prices, or announcing they will soon do so, the committee seems inclined so to act as to help rather than hinder them in their designs.

The Senate stood as a barrier between the people and that unfair and unfriendly revision of the tariff called the Mills bill. It is now called on to protect the people against any attempt to revise the tariff by increasing duties where there is no need of it, thus violating the promises made by the Republican party to the people during the last campaign, when it asked to be put in power that it might, while preserving the protection principle, revise rates which were too high, and which enabled a swarm of trusts to fatten at the expense of the consumers.

ONLY A "PRIVATE."

The only way in which a sailor or a private in the regular army can secure a half-way decent existence is by doing unhesitatingly, and without a look or word expressive of dissatisfaction, everything he is told to, even though it be in violation of all the rules and regulations. If a sailor lifts up his voice to remark that something which he has been bid to do is against his shipping articles he is told that he is a cursed sea-lawyer and is hit on the head with a marlinspike or some other handy argument. If a soldier appeals to the army regulations he is court-martialed and sent to a military prison.

Such was the fate of Trooper Wild of the Eighth Cavalry, who is now at hard labor at Fort Snelling, where he will stay for a year unless some sense of justice stirs the authorities at Washington to interfere in his behalf. He has also been "dishonorably discharged" the service with the forfeiture of all pay. He was guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in that, having been ordered by a Second-Lieutenant to get up on the roof of his shed and nail some canvas thereon, he refused because he enlisted to serve as a soldier for Uncle Sam and not as a roofer for a half-baked "officer." When told that the work in question was quartermaster's work he replied that he had not been detailed for duty under that functionary and should not be forced to do for nothing what others got an extra allowance for doing. Thereupon the officer called him a deserter and after the exchange of a few words grabbed him by the throat and knocked him down. The outrageous conduct of Trooper Wild was intensified by his calling his commanding officer a coward while the guard was taking him—the private, not the officer—to the guard-house. These were the crimes that led to Wild's imprisonment. Had he struck his superior when they had their little disagreement he would doubtless have been sentenced to death.

There were some things about the trial which would be distasteful to one not used to army ways. The Judge-Advocate of a court-martial is supposed to look after the interests of the prisoner as well as those of the prosecution. In this case the same officer who preferred the charges acted as the law adviser of the court. The defendant challenged him on the ground of prejudice. The court held that the fact of the exchange of words between the two men and the blow one had given the other would cause no prejudice on the officer's part. Wild made a personal appeal to the "Lieutenant" to withdraw. Most men would have yielded, but this young officer was made of sterner stuff, and he remained to be both witness against the prisoner and counsel for him. Nor did the members of the court seem to care to know what part the Lieutenant had had in the altercation. They rather suppressed that, and only wanted to know what the private had done.

It is useless to deny that there is a great deal of this sort of business going on in the regular army, and that it is responsible for the enormous percentage of desertions which distinguishes the army of the United States from all others. West Point teaches many things well, but if a cadet goes there with the instincts of a tyrant the course of instruction does not remove them, and when he is in command of men his disposition soon begins to develop and bear fruit. It is difficult to find greater or more irresponsible tyrants than in the army, though there are many officers who, while preserving the distance between officer and man which discipline requires, are loved by those whom they command. Unfortunately the power of esprit de corps is so great that it always happens that in a case like that of Wild's the officer escapes without reproof, although the blame may be chiefly his. The private always suffers, whether he was the one at fault or not. Naturally so, for those composing the court look on an officer, whatever his peculiarities, as a "gentleman and a soldier," though he may be neither the one nor the other, while an enlisted man is a thing, a machine, something whose duty is to obey orders, whatever they may be.

It would probably result in good if this case of Wild's could be brought to the attention of the President. He is a lawyer and might be interested in observing how legal principles are disregarded in courts martial. It might end in his making some indorsement on the papers which would teach officers to deal as fairly by an enlisted man when on trial as they would by one of their own class.

BISHOP WIGGER'S IMPOTENT ORDER.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Newark, N. J., Sunday last, acting upon the instruction of their Bishop, issued a ukase to the members of their flocks ordering them peremptorily to withdraw their children from the public schools and send them to the parochial. To the credit of the Catholic laymen of Newark be it said, when the public schools opened Monday there were just as many Catholic children in attendance as usual, showing that the ukase had been ignored. The rebuke was timely and richly deserved. It is intimated that the Bishop will now seek to enforce his order by the exercise of religious pains and penalties. If he does he will be likely to discover that the opposition will be all the more strenuous and that the church will be the sufferer. If he is wise he will withdraw his offensive order in time and not provoke an issue with his people in a purely secular affair which they have the right to decide, each for himself, without priestly dictation.

The time has gone by when the Roman Catholic Church authorities can dictate to their communicants how they shall educate their children. In spiritual matters unquestionably they will still listen to the counsels and interpretations of their shepherds, and with this no one can find fault; but in temporal matters they will claim the right of deciding for themselves and upon no question more absolutely than this of the education of their children. So long as the curriculum of education in the public schools is superior to that of the parochial schools, and so long as they believe that their children will make more rapid intellectual advancement and be better fitted for American citizenship by attendance at the public schools and association with other American children, they will send them to the public schools in spite of all priestly injunctions to the contrary. It is natural perhaps that when a priest is assigned to the charge of a school by his Bishop both he and his superior will be disappointed if his school does not fill up, but threats and compulsion are a poor method of enforcing attendance. If they want to draw Catholic children away from the public schools they must make better schools and present superior advantages, but even then the right of choice remains to the parents, and so long as dogma is kept out of the public schools Catholic parents will not be likely to prejudice their children's start in the world and their future prosperity by denying them the advantages which Protestant children have.

The Bishop of Newark in the action he has taken has shown himself to be a narrow-minded and ignorant prelate. He has failed to recognize the advance of the world, the growth of free thought, and the independence of American Catholics in all secular affairs. He has shown ignorance of one result of universal experience—namely: that human beings are not superior to their environments, and that those who come here from foreign countries are inevitably influenced by the customs of those around them and by the force of public sentiment, so long as they do not interfere with their peculiar form of religious belief. To deprive the children of Catholic parents of the advantages of our free public schools and to isolate them in the parochial schools would be a positive injury to them, and these parents know it as well as any one. They may be good Catholics in spiritual matters but they are good Americans in temporal matters, and they are bound that their children shall not be handicapped in the competition for the prizes of American citizenship by being debarred from the chance of obtaining the educational advantages of our public school system. Two centuries ago Bishop Wigger's order would have been obeyed, but the world has moved since then. It is too late for him to coerce American citizens in matters which they have the right to decide for themselves.

EXPOSING A SPIRIT FRAUD.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a graphic account of the arrest of a medium, her manager, and one of the spirits she had summoned from the other world. One of the wide-awake reporters for this paper discovered that Mrs. Sawyer, the medium in question, was taking advantage on an extensive scale of the gullibility of men and women in this city. He thought it his duty to end her operations, and if in so doing he could get a good story out of it, so much the better. He was successful, as the readers of Tuesday's TRIBUNE will bear witness.

Without desiring to say anything to wound the feelings of those who call themselves Spiritualists, whose number is not small, it must be admitted that there is no belief which has produced of late as many and as gross impostors or brought to light as many incurable dupes. It is hard to believe that any person of ordinary intelligence could be deceived by the coarse and transparent tricks of this particular medium. The commonest conjurer could have done better work than she. His prices would have been far lower and he would have given a much better show. It seems as if the moment people thought they were in communion with the beings of another world they surrendered their senses and their reason. Had any one of the visitors at these séances employed there the same care and common sense which he or she does in the ordinary affairs of life the humbug would have been apparent from the beginning.

It appears from the researches of the reporter that a lady who paid $5 for the privilege of a private séance was confronted by the spirit of a dead sister who admired a costly ring which the living one wore, and begged it of her, stating she would "etherealize" it, and thus make it wearable by one of ghostly mold. At the next séance a dead brother appeared and he too asked for and got a ring which he likewise promised to "etherealize." Close search might "materialize" that jewelry in some pawnbroker's place or on the finger of some medium.

But this credulity does not compare with that of one of the men who have been attending these séances and holding sweet communion with the dead. Although present at the exposure night before last, although he saw the spirit "Susie" transformed into an hysterical and substantial girl with a blonde wig, struggling desperately to wrench herself loose from the tight grip of a muscular reporter, although the various stage properties of the actors were dumped into the patrol wagon before his eyes, he still has faith and still thinks that the spirits he saw and caressed were genuine. He was so unshaken in his faith that he went bail for the prisoners. He probably believes that what happened was the work of bad spirits who hated Mrs. Sawyer and the great work she was doing, and took this way of interfering with her usefulness. Such a man cannot be convinced. An angel from Heaven would not move him.

From "the first syllable of recorded time" men have sought to lift the veil that hid the future and to penetrate the secrets of other worlds. In their efforts they have become the prey of astrologers, oracles, fortune-tellers, mediums, and a myriad forms of fraud. The time will never be when there will not be eager curiosity on one side and on the other knaves who are willing to gratify it—for a consideration. But it does seem as if, with the progress of the years, the searcher in the realms of the unknowable ought to have a little more judgment than of old, and those who minister to his credulity a little more skill in conducting their business. It is a shame the children of the nineteenth century should be the dupe of gross devices which were used centuries ago.

Still THE TRIBUNE has hopes that for a time at least its disclosures will hurt the business of the professional medium, with her hired spirit and her bouncer, and may induce people when called on by persons who profess to be the spirits of their dead wives, husbands, children, sisters, or friends not to acknowledge them to be such until they have passed a satisfactory examination about their ages and a few other points concerning which they would inevitably be questioned were they flesh and blood claimants.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The New-Yorkers are no longer asking for the scalp of Mr. Platt. He and Mr. Depew are locked in one another's arms. The former has consented to the passage of the ten million dollar mortgage bill with an amendment which the latter approves of. It has been agreed between the high contracting parties that the bill shall be altered so as to require the consent of two-thirds of the Executive Committee to the expenditure of any money. Mr. Platt thinks that that will bridle Tammany, or he has made up his mind that New-York is beaten anyhow and that concessions will do him no harm. It still remains to be seen whether Gov. Hill will ratify the bargain between the two eminent Republicans. If he does not his veto may cause trouble.

The House of Representatives is to listen to speeches about the World's Fair this week, and Monday it will begin balloting for a site. It is possible that the New-Yorkers will be able to get their bill through by that time, but if they do it will be of no special use to them. It comes too late to enable them to make any converts. All it will do will be to help them to keep their own forces in line a little longer. Were the bill to pass everybody would know it to be a sham, because it will be more than a year before its constitutionality is settled by the New York courts. Therefore Chicago need not worry because Messrs. Platt and Depew are lovers once more. The ex-Senator has knifed the chances of New York most effectually.

Monday is so near that it is unwise to make prophecies as to the result when they might be so swiftly contradicted. But it is certain that Chicago will start out with far more votes than any of its competitors, and from the good staying qualities its supporters have thus far shown there is reason to believe that they will stick by their first choice till they have wearied out the divided opposition and won the fight.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Thwarted in its efforts to obtain a charter from the State of North Dakota, the Louisiana Lottery company has now turned its attention to the feasibility of securing a renewal of its charter in that State for twenty-five years, for the consideration of an annual license fee, anywhere from $250,000 to $500,000, instead of the $40,000 which it now pays. It also proposes to fasten its tentacles upon the State all the more securely by inducing the Legislature to submit the extension of the charter to the people as a constitutional amendment.

That the company will carry its measure through the Legislature goes without saying, as it owns the Louisiana politicians of all parties. It is almost as certain that the majority of the people will vote for the amendment. The moral or the church element will oppose it, but that element does not constitute the majority. The political and the business classes, not to speak of the large class which is not much concerned with morals and sees no harm in lotteries, will vote and work for it, and all the harder by reason of the increased license which it offers as a bribe. Even if it have to pay the maximum fee of $500,000 the company can richly afford to do it rather than lose the renewal of its charter for another quarter of a century. During the twenty-two years of its existence the income of its members has amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars. The following estimate of the receipts by letters during a recent year tells the story:

Class.	*Daily.*	*Monthly.*	*Yearly.*
Registered	$30,000	$ 900,000	$10,950,000
Postal order	30,000	900,000	10,950,000
Ordinary	7,500	225,000	2,737,500
Total	$67,500	$2,025,000	$24,637,500

One-third of the mail received at New Orleans and two-thirds of that going out are in the service of this lottery. It has also been estimated that of the average annual receipts of $25,000,000 at least from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 is clear profit. The company can therefore well afford to pay half a million dollars a year rather than take any risk of losing this immensely profitable business.

While we may sympathize with the decent classes of the community in Louisiana and sincerely hope that they may be able to stamp out this disreputable and demoralizing business, and while we clearly recognize the evils that flow from it, still if the country must continue to be fleeced by this gambling institution it is better that it should remain in Louisiana than to open up in any other State. It is a loyal Democratic organization, and as such will always be at home in Louisiana. The politicians and financiers whom it controls are Democrats, and of course its managers are Democrats also and ex-Confederates, for, while all Democrats are not gamblers, still it is well known that all gamblers are good Democrats. The recent effort of the company to get a charter from North Dakota aroused an overwhelming popular sentiment against it in every part of the country. It is possible therefore that the same sentiment, if the company gets its charter renewed by the people of Louisiana, may be able to drive it out of the mails, localize it in that State, and set up some kind of quarantine which may prevent it from spreading its evils over other States. It will never be too late to hope that this colossal system of robbery may be smashed.

ONE would think that by this time the world is sufficiently well informed to discredit the claims of the "mediums" who allege their ability to materialize departed spirits at the call of anybody who will pay a dollar for the service. This, however, is not so. The séance of Monday night, which was so completely exposed by TRIBUNE reporters, is only a sample of hundreds that are held every week in different parts of the United States, and presumably in other portions of the civilized world. But it is consoling to know that the human race has advanced in one important particular if it has not yet reached the point where such folly would no longer be possible. In the olden times it was supposed that an apparition could only be obtained after so much of preparation and the employment of so many ceremonies with a host of paraphernalia—that to procure it was worth a large part of a moderate-sized fortune. Then only the rich could afford the enjoyment of such a luxury as an enforced interview with beings from another world, and numerous legends attest the general belief that such interviews, when unsolicited by the mortal party to the conference, were uniformly followed by dire disaster. It is true that here and there can be found today a person witless enough to pay out considerable sums of money to the agent of the spooks, but this is not the rule. A good many people seem to get out of it as much amusement as they would from a visit to the theater, and at no greater cost. It is a case of magic placed within easy reach of the masses. Of course the spirit manifestations made through the hired medium of this age are fully as valuable as those which used to be only at the beck of Princes, so that there is nothing lost in this respect. The only wonder is that the easy familiarity bred by this latter-day popularization of the art of spook-raising has not ere this bred a contempt of the whole business sufficiently energetic to render the perpetration of the cheat no longer tolerated.

NOW WE know how to cure dyspepsia. The Racine woman has thrown the light of actual experience on the vexed question. It is only necessary to fast twenty-one days. And this is exactly the day to begin.

OUR sister city of St. Louis is about to enter on an era of renewed prosperity. A line of freight steamers between Omaha and Pittsburg is to be established shortly, and some of them will undoubtedly make St. Louis a landing station on the way from one of these cities to the other.

REED is a tyrant of such Czarlike mien that, to be hated, needs but to be seen; yet seen too oft, familiar with his frown, we howl, we swear, we weep, and then sit down.—*From an Essay on Reed by a Democratic Congressman.*

XANTHIPPE is the most famous woman traveler on record. She was always on the rail.—*Baltimore American.*

And Socrates is equally famous. He was the most shrewed philosopher of all time.

LEANDER swam the Hellespont
To meet his lovely Hero,
And many a man would swim it now
To meet a keg of beer, O!

BALTIMORE'S proud spirit is sorely wounded. Washington is out of the race for the World's Fair and Jake Kilrain has been whipped again.

HITHERTO the Hon. Bill Springer has been simply diverting. If he doesn't subside now he will soon become tiresome.

IN spite of all this talk about revising the Confession of Faith the fact still stands out clear, distinct, and incontrovertible that Mr. Boies of Iowa is a Governor "elect."

WE are expecting every day to see the New York *Times* come out strongly in favor of holding the World's Fair at Philadelphia.

THE reduction in the speed of suburban trains will not last long. The real-estate agents simply won't stand it.

MORE depends upon the manager than upon the actor. An Australian a year or two ago bought a hairless horse for a drink of whisky and a plug of tobacco and made $100,000 by teaching the animal a few tricks and taking it on a starring tour through the provinces.

THE TRIBUNE'S spook exposure yesterday morning was the talk of the town.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Evidently Did Not Get It.

Extract from letter written by editor of Spiketown *Bugle* to General Passenger Agent of Z., Y. and X. railway: "Dear Sir: I wish to take a little trip to Niagara Falls and return, and naturally preferring your excellent road to any other I write to ask for a pass for the round trip. In the future, as in the past, you may count upon the hearty support and good-will of the *Bugle* in every way by which it can possibly contribute to the prosperity of your deservedly popular and successful line."

Extract from editorial in Spiketown *Bugle* of week following: "Elsewhere will be found the particulars of the killing of a cow belonging to our worthy townsman, Harrison Smartweed, by a careless engineer in the employ of the Z., Y. and X. railroad at the Walnut street crossing a day or two ago. We understand the poor, miserable old Z., Y. and X., with characteristic meanness, is trying, as usual, to sneak out of paying for the animal," etc.

Not Wholly Useless.

Sentimental Young Woman (looking pensively at mummy)—"Three thousand years ago this was a human being! A living, breathing, palpitating creature, with hopes, aspirations, joys, and sorrows such as we have! And what has it earned by the preservation of its mortal part? Nothing but the contemptible celebrity of being a curiosity in a museum! Useless! Useless!"

Practical Escort—"Not entirely, Miss Grimes. You take a mummy and grind it up and it makes a mighty good fertilizer."

Decided Views.

Visitor in Washington (to eminent Congressman)—"Frank, what action do you think Congress ought to take in view of the fact that our Canadian modus vivendi has expired?"

Statesman Lawler (motioning to barkeeper for a little more of the same)—"Congress kin do what it darn pleases. Fur as I'm concerned I hain't got no tears to shed over every blamed foreigner that up and dies, b' gosh!"

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The concert given at Weber Hall last evening by the American Conservatory was one of much more than ordinary interest inasmuch as the program (which contained eleven numbers) was made up entirely of the works of American composers. The program opened with the first movement of a trio for piano and strings by Arthur Foote of Boston, one of the best American composers of this class of chamber music. Mr. and Mrs. Tempieton Strong was represented by a couple of "Symphonic Idyls," for two pianos, entitled "Under the Pines" and "At the Nymph's Fountain." The first is rather odd in design and seemed a little incoherent in harmonization and general treatment, though it proved that the composer has ideas and a measure of originality. The second of the "Idyls" was smoothly written and quite interesting, graceful and flowing in the first part, and brilliant in the closing periods. An especially interesting work was the andante from a trio in B flat major for piano and strings, composed by Mr. Peter C. Lutkin of this city. The composition is one that in every way reflects credit upon the scholarship and inventive powers of the author. It is interesting throughout and at times quite intense in character. The instruments are well individualized, and kept perfectly independent in their treatment. A large portion of the opening and close of the work consists of canonic imitations between violin and violoncello, with a figural accompaniment for the piano, such a treatment in fact as only a skilled contrapuntist could have carried out successfully, and at the same time, as in this case, kept the *musical* element rather than the scientific the most prominent. A charming effect is also produced in the middle division by a sustained strung melody against which the piano presents a short figural design, which is developed at considerable length. The trio was played by the composer and Messrs. Seidel and Hess. Mr. Lutkin was the recipient of a hearty recall at the close, an evident proof of the interest which his work excited. Mr. Harrison M. Wild contributed three piano compositions by Wilson G. Smith, a prelude and fugue by Arthur Foote, a "Monody" by Dr. William Mason, and a brilliant concert étude by A. Whiting. Other participants in the concert were Misses Fannie Dutton, Florence Castle, Josephine Taylor, Ella Pierson, Gertrude Hogan, Messrs. J. J. Hattstaedt, and Edward Meek.

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At Central Music-Hall last evening a concert was given by members of the Faculty of the Chicago Musical College in aid of the Pupils' Benefit Association fund of the college. The object of the organization is, among other things, to provide funds with which to assist the talented and deserving pupils who could not otherwise find the means for procuring a musical education or continuing their studies at the college.

The program opened with a couple of organ solos by Mr. Louis Falk, followed by Liszt's "Kennst du das Land," sung by Miss Eva Emmet Wycoff, who at the close of her number was recalled, but did not grant an encore. Mr. August Hyllested, who appeared to have recovered from his recent indisposition, was heard in Beethoven's C sharp minor sonata and several selections of his own composition. Other numbers upon the program were Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasie, played by Mr. Joseph Ohlhüser; Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," sung by J. Allen Preisch; and a quartet sung by the Schumann Lady Quartet.

T. D. Marks, who has been in Europe for the last four months, engaging people for "The International Vaudevilles," returned last week on the City of Paris. He visited England, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Bavaria, Italy, etc., and engaged the following people: The Avolos, youths of 16 and 17 years; Cazman; the Natuskills, two brothers and a sister who is but 7 years old; the brothers Borani; Peppi Sternheim and Charles Sternheim, M. and Mlle. Leonce and Lola, Minnie Cunningam, Charles Chaplin, Lieut. Travis, Clemolo and his monkey, Sinken, and the Morellas. The company begins its American tour at the Union Square Theater Aug. 18.

The regular season at Daly's New York theater will close April 12, and the eleventh annual tour of Mr. Daly's company will begin at once. This year the company will visit Washington for the first time, playing a week's engagement, beginning April 14, at the National Theater. The American tour will then be continued to Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston only, the company closing at the Hollis-Street Theater May 30, and sailing the next day from New York for England, where it will play its fourth season in London at Mr. Irving's Lyceum Theater, opening June 10.

At the Auditorium another immense audience gathered to witness "Pinafore." Mr. Charles Bassett has resumed his place in the cast as Ralph Rackstraw. His voice did not seem to have been at all impaired by his recent illness, and he acted with greater spirit than usual. "Pinafore" will hold the stage until and including Wednesday evening, with a Wednesday matinée. The "Mikado" will be given Thursday evening. Magnificent scenic effects are promised.

The Kendals—their business manager, H. C. Husted, is quoted as saying—will take home with them between $75,000 and $100,000 as the financial result of their American tour.

At the Chicago Opera-House Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers" entered upon its third week Monday evening. The attendance was moderate.

PERSONALS.

Lord Wolseley is not popular with the royal family of England. The Queen especially dislikes him.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain boasts that she is more in debt than any other woman in Europe, and her creditors stand ready to confirm the report.

Mgr. Capel has been living for four years in retirement on a California ranch engaged in literary work, the result of which will be made public shortly.

Grover Cleveland is rapidly attaining a reputation in New York as a diner-out and an after-dinner speaker, and is in constant demand at social gatherings.

H. Thivrier, a workingman, elected as such to the present Chamber of Deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse which is the badge of a laborer in that country.

Editor Bishop of the Volga (Dak.) *Tribune* has been to Milwaukee taking observations and things, and thus soliloquizes: "Dear old town! With all her vaults we love her still."

Mr. John G. Woolley, who poses as "the gospel temperance revivalist," is a peculiarly mild and gentle reformer. He denounces the fermented wine used at communion services as "the Devil's blood."

Congressman McKinley proposes to take the sting out of the Democratic gerrymander in Ohio so far as he is personally concerned. His district has been made overwhelmingly Democratic and Mr. McKinley is making arrangements to move into the Columbiana district, where he will have only about 1,000 majority to overcome, and he is confident he can do it easily.

Leo XIII. is said to be actively engaged designing his own tombstone. The statue of the Pope is to be placed over a sepulchral urn, and on either side of it two colossal statues representing Religion and Justice.

Sam Jones announces that he is going to move from his home in Georgia to a farm near Eminence, Ky. It is suspected that he wants to go to a locality where he will be sure of abundant material for the exercise of his peculiar talent as a revivalist.

William D. Rockefeller is not able to spend his enormous Standard-Oil income fast enough to suit him, even with the assistance of a great stable of fast horses and a private race-track, so he will sell his stables, seed down his race-track, and buy a steam yacht.

Francesca Cordolla, a Spanish woman who lives near Pomona, Cal., was married at 15, her daughter married at 17, and Mrs. Cordolla was a grandmother at 33. Her eldest granddaughter was married last April at 16, and the old lady is now a great-grandmother at 50.

Senator Ingalls was asked the other day if he felt any uncertainty as to his reelection. "Not so far as my own party is concerned," he said. "If the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature I shall no doubt be returned, but we are a good deal broken up out our way from various causes, and there is no telling what may happen."

Señor Castelar is being severely denounced by the Republican press of Spain because a few days ago he sent a note to the royal palace at Madrid asking after the health of the baby King and expressing the hope that he might soon recover. Castelar simply wished to be courteous, but his former friends call him "Judas" and "sycophant."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia recently received a rather curious present from a young lady whom he had rescued from nervous invalidism. It was a cord of white oak chopped down and sawed up by her own hands, and sent as circumstantial evidence of the health she had gained by following his directions to live an open-air life in the woods.

CURRENT NOTES.

The man who lies and sticks to it sometimes handicaps the man who tells the truth, but he never holds his head so high.—*Boston Sentinel.*

Razzie—"There's nothing like meeting trouble bravely." Dazzie—"I never meet trouble; it always seems to be going my way."—*Detroit Journal.*

Lady Doctor (young and fair)—"Please turn your head a little." Masculine Patient—"Ah! dear, you have already turned it."—*Louisville American.*

Teacher—"Now, my children, we will parse the sentence, 'John refused the pie.' Tommy Jones, what is John?" Tommy—"A darned fool."—*Binghamton Leader.*

"Parish is very much in love with that girl." "Why doesn't he marry her?" "He has his misgivings as to whether she is able to support him."—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Figg—"If you were out in a boat with your wife and sister and the boat should upset, which one would you save?" Mr. Hogg—"Myself."—*Terre Haute Express.*

He—"Perhaps you won't believe me, but I never laugh at an inferior." She—"Of course I believe you. It would be impossible for you to do such a thing."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Merritt—"I hear your husband fell on the ice and broke his leg. That was dreadfully unlucky." Mrs. Giles—"I should say it was. He fell on our own sidewalk."—*The Epoch.*

Teacher—"Can you mention a species of cold-blooded animal which multiplies with astonishing

HOW TO GOVERN IRELAND.

LIVELY WRANGLE AMONG HONORABLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Tantalizing Queries Propounded by Parnellites—Daly Was Given Too Much Belladonna in Prison—Balfour's Reply to Savage Attacks—Bernhardt to Play the Part of the Virgin Mary—Mardi-Gras Day in Paris—Death of Count Andrassy—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Maurice Healy, member for Cork City, asked the Government in the House of Commons today whether, since the refusal of John Daly, a life convict in Chatham Prison, to connect the Parnellites with the dynamite outrages, he had been treated with enhanced severity by the prison officials. Mr. Healy requested that a sworn inquiry be made as to Daly's treatment or that members of the House who desired to investigate the matter be allowed the same access to the prisoner as allowed the agent of the London *Times*.

The Rt.-Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said he had no authority to grant the request for a sworn inquiry. He denied the allegations against the prison officials and said that Daly had stated that he had no complaint to make of his treatment. Mr. Healy then asked the question:

"Was Daly nearly poisoned?"

In reply Mr. Matthews said that the prison dispenser had put too much belladonna in a prescription for Daly. He had since been suspended for his negligence.

Mr. Henry Labouchère asked whether the Government intended to demand a vote for the expenses of witnesses who testified before the Parnell Commission.

Mr. William L. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that no demand of that nature had been made upon the Treasury.

Baron de Worms, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimated that the official telegrams from the Cape of Good Hope denied the report of a Boer raid into Matabeleland.

The Rt.-Hon. Henry Campbell Bannerman, Home-Ruler, member for the Stirling District, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He summed up the case against the Government by declaring it had willfully resorted to coercion when coercion had proved to be worse than useless. The Government's whole Irish policy, he said, was one of persistent wrongdoing. There could be no pacification of Ireland as long as there existed alienation of the masses and destruction of popular confidence in the administration of justice.

Sir Henry James declared that the inexorable facts were against the Parnell party in their endeavors to prove that the present tranquility of Ireland was due to a union of hearts—to that understanding between an English and an Irish party which it was pretended promised the triumph of their ideas. The truth was that a similar improvement was observed under the influence of coercion as it was enforced during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone. He thought Mr. Parnell, from what he said, must be ignorant of the condition of Ireland. Instead of boycotting being milder than formerly it was now absolutely fiendish. Ireland wished to be left alone, and members like Mr. Lefevre would really assist in the solution of the difficulties only by ceasing to interfere between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Morley said surely a Government depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with the deepest misgivings. Mr. Balfour had asserted at Edinburg that the laws against combination were like in England and Ireland, and this had drawn out a denial from several Conservatives. He invited these gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Pancras. He reminded the House that the Marquis of Salisbury at the election of 1885 took the stand that the law could not touch boycotting. He challenged the Government to exhibit courage enough to denounce the *Times*, their ally, whose language was worse than that of *United Ireland*; or, if they believed its charges, to expel their colleagues whom it had charged with murder. He concluded by describing as a farce the proposed legislation that needed the cooperation of the Irish people and their leaders under a policy of coercion and exasperation.

Mr. Balfour said that since he had been Secretary for Ireland he had replied to a constant series of votes of censure, all much alike, backed by much violent language, but by no substance or fact. Brutal attacks upon his government, exactly the same as those made by Mr. O'Brien, were made by the press upon Earl Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan.

Mr. O'Brien appealed to the Speaker to say whether it was in order to impute to him "brutal and savage attacks."

Mr. Balfour withdrew the epithet "brutal," but quoted an article from Mr. O'Brien's paper, wherein Earl Spencer was described as a dullard in politics, whose temper was soured because he was a failure socially, and who, while in office, was guilty of gratifying his vindictive feelings by turning the law into an instrument of murder and outrage; who did not punish crime, but shielded nameless infamies. These wild phrases were in that time the current coin of the Parnell party. During the present debate his administration of affairs in Ireland had been compared to the tyranny of Russia, although everybody knew that the comparison was nonsensical. The endeavor of the Government was to free Ireland from the bondage of an unscrupulous conspiracy, to suppress intimidation, to give to the people the common rights that in other states are supposed to possess in civilized countries. The system of terrorism involved in the plan of campaign and boycotting was contrary not only to general law, but to common morality, and absolutely destructive of the simplest elements of freedom. [Cheers.] It was admitted by the opponents of the Government that Ireland is now peaceful and prosperous. Some few years more of a steady and just administration of the law would reëstablish there the elementary principles of civil society. He trusted that the House and the country would continue to support the policy that had done so much for Ireland.

At the end of the debate the vote was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, which was rejected by 307 to 240 votes.

WILL PLAY THE VIRGIN MARY.

Mme. Bernhardt to Take Part in a Scriptural Play by Haraucoart.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Mme. Bernhardt has another and the greatest of all her surprises in store for the world ere this year comes to a close. The great tragedienne purposes to impersonate the Virgin Mary in a play written specially for her. When Bernhardt was studying at Rome for Jeanne d'Arc she set herself to read all the works ever written relative to the Maid of Orleans, the better to diffuse herself with the holy enthusiasm which pervaded the character. She included in her reading the lives of a number of saints whose characteristics had any analogy to those of the heroine of Domremy. The history of Biblical heroines also claimed her attention. In the course of her perusal of the Scriptures Mme. Bernhardt was struck by the dramatic interest of the life of the Virgin.

"Why should I not play the character?" she mused, and the idea germinated. "La Lutte pour la vie." M. Alphonse Daudet's play was given for the last time at the Gymnase. The house was packed and numbers were turned away from the doors. Among them was M. Haraucourt, a young employé of the Ministry of Commerce, who first showed that he was a poet by publishing "Lame Nue," and who recently adapted into verse for Oscon Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." Unable to get into the Gymnase M. Haraucourt wended his way to the Porte Saint Martin, where Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was playing Jeanne d'Arc. During the entr'acte M. Haraucourt paid a visit to the actress in her dressing-room.

"You are the very person I wanted to see," exclaimed the actress. "I was going to send you a note. Yes," continued Sarah, "I have a plan which I want you to help me to put into execution. Write me a drama on mission and I will play the Virgin."

So said, so done. M. Haraucourt gave himself up to two weeks' study, shut himself up with a copy of the Mystery play of the middle ages, and now has ready a drama in 1,500 verses.

A reporter called upon M. Haraucourt today. The dramatist allowed that the production of the play of the kind he had written would excite bitter animadversion, but he hoped that the piece would carry in itself its own justification.

"I have not written a single line," he said, "which can wound the religious sentiment of the spectator, though the Virgin yielding to prompting of maternal love tries at times, particularly in the scene laid on the Mount of Olives, to save her son and to take him back with her to Galilee. In that I am only following the Scriptures. Did not the Messiah say to His mother, 'Go away, woman, let the will of my Father be done.' The character of the Son, moreover, is strictly sacred. I have not put into his mouth a single word to show that he is a man and not the Son of God. In order to avoid misconception," concluded Haraucourt, "and in order that every one shall recognize that the piece is sacred drama just as much as the Mystery plays of the middle ages, I don't want to have it produced during the week."

M. Porel, the manager of the Odeon, has, it is stated, accepted this passion play. Garmier, who accompanied Bernhardt to America, is to undertake the character of the Messiah. According to present arrangements only three performances are to be given.

ALL PARIS MADE MERRY.

Dashing Troubadours Strutted About the Streets and Every One Was Happy.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The carnival today was one of the best and heartiest France has enjoyed for years. The weather was perfect, the crowds were tremendous, the costumes were striking and abundant, and the fun universal. The sun shone warm and bright and Paris relaxed its features, which had been darkened these last weeks the gloomy weather, into one vast comprehensive metropolitan smile, which spread far and wide along the broad boulevards and up and down the narrower alleys, bringing gayety to every house and heart. The clown musician is one of the great features of the Parisian Mardi-Gras, just as the Mardi-Gras is one of the red-letter days in the existence of the Parisian clown musician. The day preceding Lent the entire population is divided into two classes—those who sing songs they don't know to the accompaniment of instruments they can't play, and those who don't know to the accompaniment of instruments they can't play, and those who don't cut coppers with good-natured resignation to these decorative members of society who make fools of themselves to suit the public taste, and who are not by any means such fools as they look. In the course of the evening the writer got into conversation with a gentleman whose left eye was heavily draped in black, the rest of his face being white with the whiteness of chalk. His remnant was variegated in a manner calculated to make Joseph's famous coat retire from public life. This conversation took place in a café on the boulevard, into which he of the mournful eye had marched with great twanging and tooting, followed by two other gentlemen dressed as young ladies of the most advanced décolleté school—that is, décolleté from the neck down and from the ankles up. After the chalk-faced leader had concluded a solo about certain blondes et fines filettes which wound up with a touching "tra la lee, de tra la lee dou," he volunteered the information that the day's total receipts had so far amounted to over 300 francs and the night was still young. As there must have been on duty several hundred if not several thousand similar sets of itinerant twangers, each more accomplished than any other and more fantastically attired, it is easy to see that Paris pays handsomely on Mardi-Gras for the privilege of indulging indefinitely in musical monstrosities. More interesting than the antics of this mercenary contingent were costumes and disguises of numbers of young men and women who had decked themselves out in quaint or amusing fashion from pure love of the thing. Such were to be seen everywhere vying with one another in attracting attention, making every one laugh, and laughing themselves as heartily as any one at their own absurdities. Egyptian sirens impersonated by agile farceurs from the Batignolles quarter danced the danse du ventre in a manner calculated to scandalize the performers of the Rue du Caire. Wild Indians in feather and paint cavorted about in orthodox manner, playfully attempting to scalp the Spanish bullfighters, who, drawing their little swords, valiantly refused to be scalped. Negroes, whose ebony faces contrasted sharply with the white skin of their arms, flirted desperately with tripping damsels wearing brilliant robes and sending mischievous glances through the eye-holes of the black masks. Dashing troubadours strutted about with manties and guitars, while all sorts of old-time characters with wigs and trousers and more or less exaggerated noses lived again for a moment and lived right merrily. Particularly happy were the little children, for whom numerous fancy balls were given during the afternoon and evening. The stranger in Paris must have been struck by the remarkable order and good nature which prevailed everywhere. There was no fighting, no drunkenness, and hardly a dispute, although the great streets of the city were so blocked by the crush of humanity as to be all but impassable. Parisians are certainly a race of philosophers, who believe in taking life easily and enjoying its good things as they come. So they did today.

DEATH OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

One of the Most Widely-Known and Brilliant of Hungarian Statesmen.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—Buda Posth is today a mourning city. Count Julius Andrassy died this morning at 3 o'clock. All the buildings have been hung with black, and the appearance of the city recalls the death of Francis Deak, the great Hungarian Minister, to whose party the deceased belonged. The deceased remained conscious up to a few minutes before his death, and was able to receive the last sacrament. The cause of death was due to a disease of the bladder from which for some time previous to his demise he suffered most intense pain. At the opening of the session of the Chamber the President announced the death of the Count, recalling to the memory of the Deputies the eminent services the deceased had returned to his sovereign and the Empire. The Chamber then, as a token of grief, adjourned, after ordering an entry of the circumstances to be made on the minutes. It has been decided this afternoon that the funeral of the former Hungarian Premier and Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs should be a State affair, conducted at the expense of the Government. The Emperor is deeply affected and has signified his intention of personally participating in the ceremonies. The body will lie in state for several days in the rotunda of the Academy of Sciences. Count Andrassy's long illness seems to have accentuated rather than discounted the great popular grief which is felt at the death of the popular, typical Hungarian. The transfer of the remains will take place tomorrow. It is probable that they will be finally interred at Terrebes in the vault of the Andrassy family.

[Julius Andrassy was born at Zemplin March 8, 1823. He was the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1846) as President of the Society for Regulation of the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence, and after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was dispatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860 he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the reorganization of the Austrian Empire and the constitution of a Hungarian Ministry in 1867 he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defense of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth. The Emperor of Austria conferred on Count Andrassy the Order of the Golden Fleece Jan. 1, 1876. He was the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress of Berlin (June-July, 1878). Count Andrassy retired from public life in August, 1879.]

PROGRAM OF LABOR CONFERENCE.

Important Points Marked Out for Inquiry by the Swiss Government.

GENEVA, Feb. 18.—The Swiss Government has issued the program which is to form the basis of the labors and inquiries of the labor conference. It includes the following points:

1. In what degree, if at all, should the State restrict Sunday work?

2. What is the minimum age below which the employment of children in factories should be prohibited?

3. What should be fixed as a maximum day's work for workmen or women under full age?

4. Should the hours of compulsory attendance at school, which are now required by law, be counted as part of a day's work for juvenile workers?

5. Should the maximum length of a day's work for juveniles vary according to the ages, and during what hours should the working time be fixed?

6. What restrictions are necessary in the employment of women and children in unhealthy and dangerous occupations?

7. Should the State permit the employment of women and children in occupations carried on at night time?

8. How can the State best put into effect and enforce the labor regulations it makes?

Finally the program submits to the conference the proposition for periodical labor conferences, which will become an established institution if this conference approves the idea.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Official Pressure to Secure Votes Among German Workingmen.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The opposition papers are making a great noise against official pressure in elections as exemplified by what Gen. de Verdy du Verne said to the Spandau workmen who waited upon him Saturday last. He promised them that the Government would spend 13,000,000 marks in the erection of improved dwellings for workingmen, and warned them at the same time not to vote for the opposition candidates. This act of buying suffrages is of course too good an opportunity to be lost by the opposition in a hot political canvass.

Stevens and His Donkey.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—I thought I had said enough about Vizitelly and that Muscat donkey of his, upon which he rode to defeat when attempting to get first to Stanley at Msua. I said in my first cable dispatch that I reached Stanley half an hour before my rival, and that I had been with Stanley at the least calculation half an hour before my rival came in. Now, again, if Vizitelly has said that he left the German column and gave his Muscat donkey the rein I could admit that he might have met Stanley five minutes after me; but he admits that his alleged word of honor compelled him to ride with the German column, which proceeded slowly. It took the Germans at least fifteen minutes to get ready after I started. It took the man an hour and a half to make the distance to Msua, and the difference between this time and that occupied by me gave the *World* the victory over the Muscat donkey combination in Africa that memorable day.

THOMAS STEVENS.

Favors Limiting Hours of Labor.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A deputation of miners today visited the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Randolph Churchill, both of whom assured the deputation that they favored a limitation of working hours by the State. The deputation also called upon Mr. Gladstone. Addressing them he said that some consideration must first be given to the fact that some weak men were willing to work more than eight hours a day, and then to the question whether the miners were entitled to separate treatment. He was unable to give the deputation any pledges himself as to his course. He must be free to act according to his judgment.

A Current to the North Pole.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 18.—Dr. Nansen in a lecture here proposed to employ in Polar exploration a ship constructed for this purpose and upon such a model that the ice pinch would lift and not crush her. In such a ship he would proceed to Behring Sea and the new Siberian Islands, whence he thinks there is a current toward the North Pole.

Thirty Persons Wounded.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At Muhlhausen in Saxony there was a fight at a Socialist election meeting, which went so far that the soldiers were called to restore order. Thirty persons were wounded.

WILL SILCOTT RETURN TO WASHINGTON?

A Rumor That the Cashier Will Surrender Himself and Tell All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There is great excitement and much whispering among certain people in Washington tonight. The excitement is due to a rumor that Erminie Thibault, alias Miss Louise Barrett, either is on her way to Washington or has actually arrived here upon an important mission.

She is the young woman who was the companion of Craven E. Silcott, while he was cashier to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and who disappeared with him when he fled from Washington. At a late hour the rumor reached the Chief of Police, and a statement was made that the woman had been seen on the street during the day. Tonight the police are searching for her, but they have not yet got on her track.

Certain it is that a few days ago she was in the City of New York. A gentleman well known in this city and all over the country is authority for the statement that he saw her in a house in New York City three days ago. She then said she was on her way to Washington and said she would soon be followed by Silcott, who intended to surrender himself to the authorities and make a clean breast of what he knows. Many well-informed persons have held all along that Silcott was not the greatest criminal; that he was made a scapegoat for his chief, Mr. Loedom. The Sergeant-at-Arms, whose cashier Silcott was, has remained in Washington ever since the flight of the cashier with the exception of a few times when he has made excursions ostensibly in pursuit of the fugitive. The arrival of Silcott in Washington within the next few days may be confidently expected, and when he comes a bombshell will burst.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Indiana, colder, northwesterly winds, fair weather.

For Lower Michigan, colder, fair weather preceded in extreme eastern portion by local snows, northerly winds.

For Illinois, fair weather, cold in extreme southern portion, warmer Thursday morning in remaining portions, variable winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 18—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder, fair weather; brisk winds, generally northerly.

Place of observation.

	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation, rain or snow.
Montreal	29.74	10	N	Snow	.24
Minnedosa	30.40	18	N. W.	Clear	
Moline, Ill.					
New York	29.78	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Washington, D. C.	29.80	62	S. W.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.	29.90	62	S. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	62	S. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	68	S. E.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.12	68	S. E.	Clear	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	70	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.08	70	S.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	68	S.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	29.98	68	S. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.30	32	W	Cl'udy	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.78	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Rochester, N. Y.	29.82	36	N. W.	Rain	.06
Erie, Pa.	30.30	32	W	Cl'udy	.01
Cleveland, O.	30.00	36	N. W.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.00	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	30.04	40	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	34	N. W.	Fair	
Alpena, Mich.	30.02	12	W	Clear	.10
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	28	N. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.12	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	10	N. W.	Snow	.15
Port Huron, Mich.	30.02	32	N. W.	Snow	
Chicago	30.08	32	N. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	34	N. W.	Fair	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	24	N. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.22	14	S. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.20	12	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.22	12	14 W	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	24	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	22	N. E.	Fair	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.18	26	N.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	42	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	32	N.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	40	S. E.	Fair	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	34	S.	Cl'udy	
Omaha, Neb.	30.14	22	N. E.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.16	10	12 N.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.16	20	N.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.34	6	4 N. E.	Fair	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.38	10	10 N.	Fair	.03
Bismarck, N. D.	30.36	10	8 N. E.	Snow	.07
Fort Buford	30.40	14	10 N.	Cl'udy	.03
Helena, Mont.	30.18	14	8 N. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.92	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.02	36	S. E.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	29.82	70	W	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.06	30	44 S. W.	Snow	.04
Portland, Ore.					
San Francisco, Cal.					

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Baltimore, Md.—Arrived, Minnesota, from London.

Boulogne—Arrived, Edam, from New York.

New York—Arrived, Lake Superior, from Liverpool.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, Fulda, from New York.

Havre—Arrived, La Normandie, from New York.

London—Sighted, Circassian, from Baltimore.

Liverpool—Arrived, Bulgarian, from Boston.

THEY WANT MORE SILVER.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF BIMETALLISTS IN NEW YORK.

Thomas Fitch of Nevada Thinks the President Has Overlooked the Silver Plank in the Republican Platform—The Brooklyn Women's Club Gives an Enjoyable Reception Commemorating Its Twenty-first Anniversary—Cardinal Gibbons Favors the International Copyright Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There was a mass-meeting of silver men at Cooper Union tonight which was attended by a goodly display of enthusiasm. The meeting was organized by those who believe that additional silver coinage or the issuance of silver certificates as money would stimulate business in New York, prevent further stringency in the money market, and do away with hard times. Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James presided, and among the list of Vice-Presidents were Warner Miller, H. K. Thurber, Edwards Pierrepont, and others equally prominent. Mr. James in opening the meeting said that though he was on the other side of the fence he believed in free speech.

A. J. Warner of Ohio was the first speaker. He said that the monometallists are taking us to the prices of the fourteenth century and asking us to pay off the mountain load of debt of the nineteenth century. The assessed value of the wealth of the world is not equal to the debts of the world, and yet there are those who think that these debts are to be discharged by products at the prices of the fourteenth century. The present Congress will be called upon to right this wrong by restoring silver to its old place as money.

Thomas Fitch of Nevada likened the present gold "grip," as he called it, to the ravages of the Russian influenza. He declared that there was no excuse for the demonetization of silver in 1873. The friends of free silver coinage asked for a return to the honest money of the fathers. In restoring silver it was proposed to adapt it to our American system of finance. President Harrison had overlooked the silver plank in the platform on which he was elected, and, although he might yet give the matter attention "in his poor pious way," he had so far neglected to do so.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY TURNS OUT.

The Women's Club Celebrated Its Twenty-first Anniversary Last Night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Women's Club celebrated its twenty-first anniversary in the Art Association rooms this evening. Many of the best-known society people of Brooklyn attended the reception. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, and flowers; the floor was covered with costly rugs, and the walls were hung with the handiwork (paintings, tapestry, and hangings) of women artists of Brooklyn and New York.

Miss Amelia K. King, the President of the club, was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Edlen T. Brockway, Mrs. H. H. Backus, and Mrs. Anna C. Field. A large picture of Mrs. Field, the founder of the club, stood on an easel at the right of the entrance.

The Women's Club was organized in 1869. Its object was the improvement of its members, the practical consideration of important questions that grow out of the relations of the individual to society and the effect of existing institutions upon the development of the individual. The club is independent of sect, party, and social cliques, and now numbers 148 members.

IN FAVOR OF THE COPYRIGHT.

Cardinal Gibbons Declares That Authors' Work Should Be Protected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In response to an inquiry whether he is in sympathy with the present efforts of his fellow-authors to obtain an international copyright law, Cardinal Gibbons has written the following letter:

Robert U. Johnson, Esq., Secretary American Copyright League—My Dear Sir: I desire to say that I am in entire sympathy with those distinguished authors in the earnest efforts they are making to secure from Congress an international copyright law.

Intellectual labor is the highest and noblest occupation of man, and there is no work to the fruit of which a man has a higher aspiration than to the fruit of mental labor. Many authors have reason to complain in almost the words of the gospel, "We have labored, and others have entered into our labors." It seems to me eminently just that adequate protection should be afforded to authors, so as to secure them against what is conceived to be a manifest violation of their rights. JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

TIDINGS OF THE MISSING ERIN.

A Note Found Floating in East River Says the Vessel Was Burned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—An employé of the Baltimore and Ohio road today found floating in East River a bottle tightly sealed containing a note purporting to have come from the missing steamer Erin. The note reads:

Steamship Erin burning, 9:15 o'clock p. m., Jan. 8, 1890, fifty miles off the Barbadoes.

My Dear Eddie: So near, so full of glowing hopes of soon folding you in my arms. Death is coming near you. The steamship on which I left New York is burning. I write this by the light of the burning fire. Two boats lost. The deck is full of mad cattle. Captain and two of the crew tossed overboard by mad animals. In an hour we may all be at the bottom of the ocean. We are lost, lost; may Heaven have mercy upon us. The fire is beyond control. I am going to seal this in a bottle, hoping and praying that some day it may be found. May God help and bless us, as we cannot help ourselves. You who may find this waif from a drowning man, I implore you, by all you hold sacred, have it forwarded to J——.

Here the letter stops, evidently having been finished. On the back was written:

My wife, Julia, God help us.

The falseness of the alleged message is shown in the fact the Erin, which left New York Dec. 28, was sighted three days later off Sable Island. She was then steering eastward. The vessel could not by any possibility have reached the position named—fifty miles east of the Barbados—by Jan. 3.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mrs. Keeler Wants $50,000 for the Loss of Her Husband's Affections.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary S. Keeler, a pleasant-looking little woman of perhaps 30, declares that the affections of her husband, Councilor William A. Keeler, were alienated from her by Widow Sarah J. Hassett of No. 164 West Forty-eighth street. Mr. Keeler was devoted to his wife and children, she says, until he became ensnared in Mrs. Hassett's wiles. Then he neglected his home. Night after night he took the Hassett woman to the theater or played cards at her house, remaining away from his family for several days. He sold his house to get money to squander upon Mrs. Hassett. He finally abandoned his wife entirely, and she brought suit against Mrs. Hassett to recover $50,000 damages.

The New York Pasteur Institute Open.

Dr. Paul Gibier, the eminent French physician, formally opened the New York Pasteur Institute at No. 178 West Tenth street this evening. Dr. Gibier acted as assistant to Pasteur and Paul Bert and studied under Charcot. His New York Pasteur Institute is a small three-story dwelling, having an extensive laboratory and operating-room. The opening address at the institute tonight was delivered in French by M. Paul d'Abzac, the French Consul. Dr. Gibier in his address said he hoped to achieve the success attained by Dr. Pasteur in the treatment of all diseases in which the inoculation is a preventive against fatal results.

National Republican League.

Preparations are almost completed for the National Republican League Convention, which meets in Nashville, Tenn., March 4 next. About 1,000 delegates will attend. The delegates will go to Chattanooga March 6 to hold a political mass-meeting there. President Harrison has written a letter to John M. Thurston, President of the league, in which he says: "Such organizations as yours are wholesome and desirable, not only from a party but from a public standpoint. They interest the young men in public affairs and compact and organize the interest thus excited into controlling political forces."

Operation on Gen. Butler's Eye.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. B. F. Butler had a surgical operation performed upon his eyelid today by which the lid was shortened. The lid had interfered with his sight and been otherwise annoying.

LIFE-UNDERWRITERS AT A BANQUET.

Some Good Stories Told About Solicitors—Adam's Salary as an Insurance-Man.

Some good stories about insurance solicitors and other great people were told at the annual dinner given by the Life-Underwriters' Association at the Palmer House last night. About 150 gentlemen enjoyed the dinner. Among them were these:

Edgar E. Kellogg, Edgar B. Kellogg, E. H. Hollister, Dr. A. L. Fair, H. H. Macusson, Fred M. Crossman, D. J. B. Devlin, J. M. Bloomington, G. R. Child, G. E. Tarbell, G. W. Rizes, R. C. Moore, S. Y. Ball, G. H. Storer, J. P. McMillan, C. C. M. Smith, B. C. Allen, Henry Greenebaum, T. B. Carter, H. B. Stevens, J. K. McElroy, Dr. Charles G. Smith, Dr. Lyman Ware, Dr. E. B. Weston, Seth F. Crews, W. S. Stevens, Dr. William Cuthbertson, George F. Parish, J. M. Stryker Jr., Myron D. Davies Jr., E. P. Roberts, W. Tresse Smith, Dr. H. Thomas, C. L. Rising, C. C. Heisen, Henry H. Kohn, F. O. Anderson, H. C. Noyes, E. W. Lockwood, L. B. Bishop, Charles Whittie, R. Wilson Moore, M. T. Greene, J. B. Walker, O. F. Curran, William E. Paulson, William F. Reilly, M. T. Dawson, A. R. Townsend, H. P. Townsley, A. R. Freeman, Frank Foster, W. H. Warren, S. R. Bonnell, Seymour Walton, Dr. Denslow Lewis, Fred G. Gale, J. Frank Aldrich, James W. Nye, W. W. Hammell, John E. Jenkins, Charles T. Trego, Capt. Philip Reade, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, William Penn Nixon, John K. Stearns.

After dinner the life-insurance men drew up their chairs and listened to the stories. W. S. Walker, who was called upon to speak in place of Col. Jacob L. Greene, told them that the assets of the life-insurance companies, if paid to Adam as a salary if Adam went to work for an insurance company when he left the Garden and if he had lived to this day would give him $18,000 a year. Then Mr. Walker piled the silver dollars of the life-insurance men till they reached the dizzy height of 1,300 miles, and he laid them in a row until the row spanned the globe, and he weighed them in tons and measured them with surveyors' chains until some of the solicitors began to wonder what they would do with all their money if the price of diamonds went down.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence was rash enough to say that when he married a couple he generally asked the man whether he was insured. He said life-insurance men held a mighty trust, which they should carefully guard.

Dr. De Thomas, the ex-Civil-Service Commissioner, told some good stories. One of them was about a life-insurance agent who went to sleep in the catacombs and awoke to find himself among the skeletons. "Ah!" he said, "this is judgment day, and I'm the first agent on the ground." Dr. H. M. Lyman spoke on "Life-Insurance from a Medical Standpoint." John Barton Payne made an address on "The Relations of Life-Insurance to Society." District-Attorney Ewing took Dr. Sicker's place in speaking on "Life-Insurance as Viewed by the Policyholders." T. B. Bryan replied to "Our Guests," and L. A. Spicer, a member, to "Our Association." The evening closed with "Auld Lang Syne" by the Imperial Quartet, the company joining in the chorus.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. John L. Hancock.

The death of Col. John L. Hancock will bring sorrow to a multitude of friends who knew him in the early days of the struggle of the Board of Trade for recognition as a factor in the business life of Chicago. Col. Hancock came to this city as the manager of the packing business of Cragin & Co., and in 1854 he began the erection of a packing-house of sufficient capacity to handle 1,500 barrels of beef and pork daily.

Western people thought that the demand for beef and pork did not call for so large an establishment, but Col. Hancock soon put an end to their doubts and proved that his house was none too large.

In 1861 Mr. Hancock became active "on 'Change," and was elected Third Vice-President and afterward President of the Board of Trade. Afterward he was elected President of the committee that raised the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

During the Rebellion Col Hancock gave liberally as demands came from the field.

In 1865 he took command of Camp Fry, during which time the One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiments, Illinois Volunteers, were raised.

In 1869 Col. Hancock built the house at Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which he had since occupied as a residence.

Col. Hancock owned at one time the ground on which Plymouth and Trinity Churches now stand. He retired from business in 1888, and for some years thereafter suffered from ill health.

At the expiration of his term as President of the Board of Trade Col. Hancock was presented with a solid silver service in recognition of his work for the board.

He leaves a widow, four sons, and four daughters. The funeral will be held at Plymouth Church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mourned by His Old Pupils.

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday by the graduates from Ogden School, 1885-'89, now attending the North Division High School:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of Divine Providence to remove from our midst our friend and teacher, George W. Heath; and

WHEREAS, We, the graduates of the Ogden School under his care and instruction, desire to show our respect and love for the departed, be it

Resolved, That we thoroughly sympathize with the family of the deceased in their trial and affliction, and mourn with them their loss; and be it

Resolved, That Chicago loses an able instructor and the children a tried friend.

It was agreed that the graduates attend the funeral in a body.

GREAT LOCKOUT IN THE LEATHER TRADE.

A Decision of the Manufacturers Throws 1,500 Men Out of Work.

WOBURN, Mass., Feb. 18.—The members of the Manufacturers' Association at a meeting last night voted to close every leather factory represented in the association tomorrow, and to keep them closed until the men return to work at the factory of Beggs & Cobb. This means the enforced idleness of 1,500 men.

Russian Seal Islands Leased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A private dispatch received here today announces that the Imperial Russian Government has confirmed the renewal of the lease of the Russian Seal Islands in Behring Sea to the Alaska Commercial company of this city. This action is understood to be based upon a concession that the Government of the United States will take a similar course with regard to its own seal islands.

New Bank at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A new bank is being organized here. A charter has been applied for. Ex-State Senator E. B. Sumner and ex-Postmaster John D. Waterman are the moving spirits. The capital is to be $100,000, and about $25,000 has been taken.

Awful Blood Humor

Terrible Blood Poison—Suffered All a Man Could Suffer and Live—Face and Body Covered with Awful Sores—Used the Cuticura Remedies Ten Weeks, and Is Practically Cured—A Remarkable Case.

Cured by Cuticura

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDI

REX'S GORGEOUS PARADE.

ANNUAL APPEARANCE OF NEW ORLEAN'S CARNIVAL KING.

"The Rulers of Ancient Times" the Theme Illustrated—The Pageant Pronounced the Finest Ever Seen in the Crescent City—Brilliant Processions by Day and by Night—Mardi Gras Festivities at Their Height.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Today saw the culmination and the end of the great carnival celebration in New Orleans. All day the sun shone with a radiant and dazzling strength and all night torches and lights of all colors created a brilliance more beautiful and bewildering. The streets were terribly thronged all day; Canal and other central avenues containing at times tens of thousands of people, a good proportion of whom were visitors from the North and West.

MISS NITA SHAKSPEARE.
(Queen of the Carnival)

Rex's parade occupied the middle portion of the day. It was one of unparalleled magnificence, the general remark of those who have seen the displays of previous years being that it excelled all others in splendor of construction, richness of dress, and correctness of character.

But grand as was the day parade it necessarily lacked the finish given by a background of night, brightened by innumerable torches carried alongside each car, and moving with difficulty through crowded streets illuminated with the splendor of noonday. The Krewe of Proteus had the night to itself. It chose for presentation this year "Eliland."

The first tableau represented Proteus riding the waves in his seashell chariot drawn by dolphins. The wheels of the chariot were coral. Silver-winged butterflies sported in the air. Proteus was clad in pale blue, broidered with sapphires and silver, and held a shell-shaped jeweled wand.

The Elves of the Marsh next appeared. On dewy beds of moss, spiked with Spanish daggers, were heaped clusters of lily leaves. Water dripped from each leaf and from the center rose a large lily plant. In front among the mosses a frog, holding over his head an iris leaf fringed with raindrops, sat gazing upward at the Fairy King and Queen of the marshy realm.

Next followed the Elves of Malaria set in a tangle and thicket of rushes and cat-tails. The miniature forest waved in the wind, and the golden-crowned fairies who dwell in it were the godmothers of the mosquitoes whose native land this is.

The Elves of the Ocean came next into view. On a bed of crimson, and pink, and pearl was set a coral garden studded with lovely flowers. Anemones lay on snowy drifts of shell, and white-frosted ferns formed a garden over which crept crayfish and polyps.

The Elves of the Ferns appeared in a dewy green world of fragile fronds, and from out a bed of such the King of fern plants reared his quaint head. Underneath were a multitude of lovely sprites.

In shimmering mists of loveliness the Elves of Cobwebs followed. An early morning forest scene was presented. From branch to branch and tree to tree the elves spun their tapestry of silken floss and over all were diamond dewdrops. Behind these fairy curtains stood the fairy elves gazing upon the foolish flies and insects caught within their toils.

The Elves of the Vegetables next brought tributes. The car was heaped with turnips and other vegetables. In the foreground on the back of a turtle reared a white fairy holding forth a nosegay of flowers. About her on the cabbage leaves and dew-wet grass were rabbits and snails.

ELVES OF SOUND.

The Elves of Sound formed the next tableau. Grouped at each end of the car were horns and cornets in whose silver bowls fairies hide. The car was covered over with roses and in the center were two huge harps surmounted with laurel.

The Elves of Light appeared in a mass of glittering, dazzling crystal.

The Elves of the Tropics followed next. Under large palms rising from mounds of rich foliage the elves were seeking shade from the ardent sun. They were clothed in gauze and carried fans.

The Elves of the Dance tripped blithely into rein. Fairies dispensed sweet music, while on a lotos-covered dais the elves disported themselves. Fountains poured out streams of silver, and around the car were tall lily plants, from whose chalices arose golden flames.

Next were seen the Elves of the Shells. Shells of infinite variety and beauty were massed upon the rocks and sands. The elves fast come from their homes and rode upon the conches. They carried silver tridents, upon a throne of sea fern and mollusks an ugly creature, shellfish and sea-plant in one, sprang forth.

The Elves of Perfume were next presented. From beds of violet leaves in a forest of bloom, heliotrope, roses, and orange blossoms rose.

The Elves of the Games presented themselves next in a huge car spiked with inaccessible Spanish daggers and built into a house of cards and chessmen, with columns made of billiard-cues surmounted by capital of billiard-balls.

Next came the Elves of the Flowers. On every side were piled flowers in riotous profusion. Lillies lay in masses of bloom, and a lovely elf, half flower, half fairy, sprang with uplifted arms from the heart of each blossom.

The Elves of Metals formed the next tableau.

The Elves of Dreams came next, floating on with half-folded wings, fanning into slumber a lovely fairy who swung in her hammock. The fairies were upheld by cupids.

The closing tableau presented the Elves of Winter. On seas of ice the spirits robed in fur sat cozily.

THE KREWE OF COMUS.

There was an interval of a few blocks, and then followed the Mistick Krewe of Comus, the first time, they have appeared in six years.

Typical of the arising of the Krewe from the ashes of the past a Phœnix on Car 1 held aloft a scroll on which the title is emblazoned, The Fairy-tales of Comus.

Upon a bank of luxurious verdure (car 2) Comus reclined and waved his scepter to his votaries.

The pictures presented by the other floats were equally novel and striking, and many of them brilliant in the extreme.

The carnival balls were not the least attractive feature of the day. Mammoth society affairs were given by Comus at the Grand Opera-House and Proteus at the French Opera-House, where tableaux were given by the maskers. However, the ball of greatest interest to visitors and popularity to home people is that of Rex, given in the immense armory of the Washington Artillery. This was crowded constantly, although invitations had been obtainable only with difficulty. The maskers also danced here, and Rex, his Queen, and his gentlemen and maids of honor held a reception. Rex was gorgeously attired as an Emperor of Persia, and wore all the crown jewels. He was impersonated this year by Sylvester F. Waimesley, a cotton prince of the highest social and financial position. Seated on the throne with him as his royal consort was Miss Nina Shakespeare, a beautiful daughter of the Mayor of New Orleans. The maids of honor were young ladies selected for their beauty and graces from the foremost ranks of society. They were Miss Agnes Pettit, Jennie Sulvely (formerly of Brooklyn), Vienna Grant, Bessie Floater, Louise Meyer, all of New Orleans, and Sadie Bells and Minerva Primm of St. Louis.

The gentlemen-at-waiting were Mr. Jamison, Mr. Brand, Mr. Semmes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Lapeice, Mr. Mehle, and Mr. White, all of New Orleans.

There were no hitches or accidents. Everything went off smoothly and satisfactorily. Illuminations, general interest, and popular enjoyment were never greater, nor the contrast between the golden glory of carnival and the penitial gloom of Lent never before so pronounced.

Elopers Held for Trial.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Frank Allen and Mrs. Gertrude Whitacre, the two eloping cousins of Portland, Mich., who bunkoed a Lansing bank out of $2,000 by means of a forged draft and then fled to Colorado, were tonight bound over for trial in the Circuit Court. Allen was taken to jail, but Mrs. Whitacre's father, who cast her off after the escapade, consented to make one more effort to secure her reformation. He therefore signed her bail bond and this evening took her back to her old home.

Salt rheum and all skin diseases are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

MR. PETTIT WISHES HIS TRIAL DELAYED.

Features of the Sensational Murder Case at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Judge of the Circuit Court of this county has not as yet passed upon the affidavit of the Rev. William F. Pettit praying a continuance of his trial until the next term of court upon the ground that he wants time to enable him to raise funds for his defense, and to have a chemical analysis made of his wife's body. As this case has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country by reason of the prominence of the accused (who was a leading divine in the Methodist Conference and also Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Indiana) there has been much curiosity to know what manner of looking man he is. Mr. Pettit was the pastor of the Shawnee Mound Church, this county. The 17th of July last Mrs. Pettit died in convulsions, which had begun the Sunday previous. Death was accompanied by all the symptoms of strychnine poisoning. The body was taken to West Monroe, N. Y., for burial. Some weeks later there was so much talk in the neighborhood as to the apparent strange death of Mrs. Pettit that the grand jury took hold of the case, but accomplished nothing. Then the Prosecuting Attorney had a chemical analysis made of portions of the dead woman's body, and the chemist reported the finding of strychnine in considerable quantities. Thereupon the husband was arrested and held in custody. The new grand jury took the case up, and, after examining some fifty witnesses, returned an indictment charging the murder of Mrs. Pettit upon her husband, the Rev. William F. Pettit, and Mrs. Sirena C. Whitehead, a widowed member of Pettit's congregation. The court admitted Mrs. Whitehead to bail in the sum of $10,000, which sum she promptly gave. She is a daughter of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county. At a preliminary hearing had in Pettit's behalf the Justice announced that he would admit him to bail in the sum of $10,000, but he never gave bond, and has remained in jail ever since. Mrs. Whitehead, who is well to do, is anxious for an immediate trial, alleging an ability to establish her entire innocence. The minister also says he is innocent, but says it will take time for him to raise the money to conduct his defense and to gather the evidence, as well as to have a chemical analysis made of his wife's stomach. Mrs. Pettit, as will be seen by the portrait, was a fine-looking woman. Pettit is a large man, straight as an arrow, six feet tall, and with dark and beard as black as night. There is a little defect in one eye that mars his good looks somewhat, but he is a good-looking man. He takes his imprisonment coolly. He declines to talk to reporters on the subject that most interests them, and refers his questioners to his attorneys. He repudiates some of the so-called interviews as printed in Chicago papers, and says no such conversation ever took place with him.

REV. WM. F. PETTIT.

MRS. PETTIT.

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

Harvesting Ice at Oshkosh.

The ice companies, after waiting all winter for the cold weather which was to fill their houses near the city, have given up hope, and have begun extensive operations in Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh. Thousands of men are engaged in cutting ice twenty-four hours a day seven days in the week, while hundreds more are building ice-houses on the shore. To push the work to the utmost steam power is freely used in harvesting ice, which is from two to twelve inches thick and of excellent quality. The Chicago and Northwestern has given a rate of $1 a ton from Oshkosh to Chicago. The houses being built for the ice which will be held at Oshkosh until required for use next summer are from thirty to thirty-four feet high. They will be without roofing until the crop is gathered, as there is no time to be lost in doing work not absolutely required. Among the companies now operating at Oshkosh are the Washington, Knickerbocker, Swift & Co., Kankakee City Ice company, and the Northern Lake of Louisville, Ky.

Aid for Suffering Indians.

John W. Cramsie, the Indian Agent at Devil's Lake, N. D., writes that the Indians of that reservation, numbering about 1,000, are on the verge of starvation and in great need of clothing. Unless aid is quickly forthcoming the greater part of them will starve to death, he says. The influenza has swept the reservation, there is much sickness, and the agency doctor has resigned and left. The Indian Office appropriated $500, which was wholly inadequate, he says, to relieve the suffering. The Indians of the reservation are industrious and have good farms. The destitution is no fault of their own, but solely due to the failure of the crops. Some of the provision line pork would be preferable, as flour can be purchased if the money is sent.

Reunions of Scottish Societies.

At the Methodist Church Block last evening 300 Highlanders held their monthly reunion. Representatives from American, Canadian, Irish, and Scotch societies were present as guests of the Highland Association. Chief A. Gordon Murray said that the proceeds of the Burns celebration were over $1,500. The speaker for the evening was the Rev. William Kettele of Englewood.

One hundred and fifty people attended the third annual dance of the Canadian-American League, Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets, last evening. The evening was given up to dancing.

Killed by a Fire-Engine.

James C. Flake of Downer's Grove was struck by chemical cart No. 1 of the Chicago Fire Department at State and Harrison streets and almost instantly killed. The chemical was responding to an alarm from State and Harrison streets, turned in at 5:30, and Flake managed to get in the way of the horse which trampled him down. The wheel of the vehicle struck him in the head. When he was picked up he was unconscious and died a few minutes later. The body was taken to the morgue. Flake was a nursery man.

The driver of the chemical, Martin Hickey, was locked up at the Harrison Street Station to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Items.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club selected as delegates to represent the club at the Republican League at Springfield: Abner Smith, M. B. Madden, and John W. Hepburn.

Cyrus M. Jones, haberdasher at No. 148 Dearborn street, was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on an execution in favor of the E. Jennings Co. for $3,965.23.

At a meeting of the Eighth Ward Independent Republican Club at No. 632 Center avenue last evening Pat O'Donnell, formerly a contractor, was indorsed for Alderman.

The Chicago Blaine Club has selected Frank E. Makeel, John Gibbons, and Hervey Sheldon as delegates to represent the club at the Springfield convention of Republican clubs to be held Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 37° above zero; 9 a. m., 35°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 39°; 3 p. m., 35°; 6 p. m., 33°. Barometer, 6 a. m., 29.37; 6 p. m., 29.35.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade Directors yesterday afternoon memberships were voted to Philip D. Armour Jr., Jerome D. Steere, John Range, Walter Metcalf, Thomas G. Northrup, Isaac Lincoln Funk, Samuel Rhoner Warner, Perry Trumbull, and Henry G. Frost.

The ninetieth installment of actual subscriptions to Chicago World's Fair stock foots up $3,900, being made up as follows: Abstractmakers, $500; tin and japan ware, $500; plumbers' supplies, $1,350; carriage and wagon manufacturers, $900; glass, $50. This brings the total up to $4,821,190, the eighty-nine previous installments being $4,817,290.

The large assembly-room of the Oakland Club was filled last evening by the members of the club and their wives, who came to listen to a paper on "Commerce and Art," by Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson. The speaker was introduced by W. H. Rand, President of the club, who said that although Mr. Hutchinson had begun a busy business career early in life he had found time to cultivate an appreciation of art, and had done a great deal to develop an artistic feeling in Chicago.

Collector of the Port John M. Clark will assume his new duties today, his confirmation having arrived from Washington. His new secretary, P. C. English, will begin work next Monday. Ex-Collector Seeberger, in retiring yesterday, at the close of his office hours was surprised by the presentation of a gold-headed cane and a basket of flowers from his subordinates. Deputy Collector Haerting made the presentation speech, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Seeberger.

BULLS TURN THE TABLES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK LIST SCORED AN ADVANCE YESTERDAY.

Rock Island and Missouri Pacific, Which Have Been Favorites with the Sellers, Experience a Particularly Sharp Rise—Union Pacific Continues Strong and Sugar Trusts Are Again Active—Iron Mills in the Pittsburg District Overrun with Orders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The indications noted in last night's dispatch that the market is oversold were verified by the course of today's trading. Prices are higher this evening throughout the list. There was no outside buying, however, and the recovery is merely due to the covering of the more timid shorts.

The volume of transactions was considerably smaller, and there was no special feature beyond a pretty sharp rally in Rock Island and Missouri Pacific, which had been favorites with sellers of yesterday. St. Paul was exceedingly strong throughout and was bought by London houses. It is understood that the statement to be presented at the meeting three weeks hence will show 2 per cent earned on the common stock for the last half year after 3½ per cent is paid on the preferred. The buying of Union Pacific continued on the prospects of the success of the funding bill, and Louisville and Nashville advanced smartly, being helped by a notice this afternoon from President Norton that the 6 per cent trust bonds would be redeemed on presentation at par, 10 per cent premium and interest to March 1, as sufficient funds had been received from the sale of the new stock to redeem a large amount of these bonds.

The speculation in Sugar Trust certificates was again much heavier than any stock on the regular list. They were strong at the outset, but were sold off by the raiders on the reported appointment of a receiver for the American Refinery company of San Francisco. As a matter of fact this refinery was sold to Havemeyer & Elder for cash eight months ago. The American Refinery company ceased to exist, and consequently the trust owns no interest in that city. As the certificates declined the traders were encouraged to sell them short, and they closed on a net decline of 1½ per cent. While the operators were selling there were strong indications that Havemeyer people were increasing their interests at the lower prices.

THE IRON TRADE FLOURISHING.

Mills in the Pittsburg District to Run on Double Time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The highest point in the output of iron and steel in all the mills in the Pittsburg district has now been reached. With the amount of work already on hand there is enough to keep them all on double time during the first six months of this year. A singular drawback experienced the first time in twelve years is a great scarcity of metal. It is a very difficult matter to get pig-iron. There are only two firms here selling small lots, while nearly all the others have to buy. The daily consumption of the district is well-nigh 7,000 tons, while the amount cast is only a little over 3,000 tons.

WHEAT FIRM AND SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

The Business of the Day Advances It 1-8—Corn Also Stronger.

The trading in wheat was not noticeably active yesterday until within half an hour of the close, when the bears, who had been waging a losing fight, took fright and commenced buying. The result of the day's business was a modest advance of ¼c. At the opening a decline of ⅜c took place, May wheat selling from 77¼c down to 76⅝c, or within ⅛c of the lowest price reached Monday. Partridge was the heaviest individual seller, and it looked for a while as if singlehanded he would be able to give the whole bull fraternity more wheat than they had use for. P. B. Hutchinson started in to buy at 77c, and then the tables were turned. McCormick & Co. were sellers early in the day and Baldwin was a good buyer. In the end Partridge was a buyer also. It was said that the "boys" were gunning for a line of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels which a venturesome St. Louis speculator is known to be short in this market.

Corn improved in price and the business done in it was also on a larger scale than for some time. Some of the provision brokers appeared to view with alarm the advancing tendency of corn and deserted their own specialty to buy in their shorts. Seaverns was a liberal buyer of May, the provision crowd seemed more especially in need of the July delivery, while Deacon White's representatives and Le Vaily appeared to want both May and July. Prices at the close were ¼ cent higher than at the corresponding time Monday.

On the curb wheat was firm. Calls sold at 77⅝@77⅞c and puts at 77¼@77⅜c.

F. Woodruff & Co. Unable to Pay in Full.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Although Franklin Woodruff will not have a schedule of his assets and liabilities ready until the beginning of March those directly interested in his affairs have come to understand that his chief liability is on notes of accommodation and for merchandise. Maj. Hobbs, to whom Woodruff made his assignment, said today the total liability will amount to $400,000. Mr. Woodruff will not be able to meet his obligations dollar for dollar as he first supposed.

Increase in Atchison Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Atchison earnings for the first week in February aggregate $506,688, an increase of $115,740 over the corresponding week in 1889. The gross earnings on the lines owned jointly were $32,150, an increase of $4,639. This makes the total increase $120,880.

SAVAGE DUEL BETWEEN BOY LOVERS.

Cousins, Aged 7 and 9, Have a Quarrel Over a Girl and One Is Badly Hurt.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Cupid plays some curious pranks, but it remained for Boston to furnish the material with which to smash all previous records—a duel between two chubby-faced love-smitten toddlers. Francis Cunningham is aged 9 years and James is two years his junior. They are cousins. Frankie and Jimmie loved a dainty little maiden about their own age.

Sunday night found them escorting the young lady home from church. It is said that Jimmie, tortured by suspense, forced matters by demanding that the young lady settle the affair by stating, without equivocation, her choice of the two. Then a bitter quarrel ensued. Words ran high and they decided to have a duel with clubs. Each got a heavy stick and began belaboring his enemy. The frightened maiden ran screaming away from the contest. Cunningham got a blow on the head which caused him such pain that, in a burst of anger, he drew a common pocketknife and stabbed his cousin.

The knife-blade penetrated the little fellow's back between the fifth and sixth ribs and entered the pleural cavity, but, fortunately, did not strike the lung. Francis Cunningham, crushed under the weight of his crime, now is tortured in solitude, locked in a room in his home, No. 680 Norfolk avenue.

Trunk Line Meeting Called.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association has sent out a notice for a meeting of the members of the trunk line roads to convene. The object of the meeting contemplates taking immediate action on Eastern and Northwestern roads. Members of the Central Traffic Association were invited to attend, and representatives of the lake companies are also to be present. In the event of no formal action being taken the sentiment of those present will go on record in order that something may be done at an early date to prepare for the opening of navigation and for the maintenance of full rates.

Suit Against the M., L. and T. Settled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The long litigation of John Seviers and others against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company for the recovery of $618,490 under the income mortgage was brought to a satisfactory settlement in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lacombe today. The exact basis of the settlement was not made public, but it is understood the plaintiffs will recover $289,442.

End of a Long Legal Fight.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The great arbitration between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific railway for damages for faulty construction of the Oaderdook section in British Columbia has closed after two years of legal fighting. The decision will not be announced for some time.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Clifton Entries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Clifton entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Frejols, Ariel, Freedom, Crispin, Pommery Sec, Sparling, Gendarme, Theora, Little Jake, Zulu, Courtier, Blessed, Lakewood, Lemon Blossom, Roger.

Second race, seven furlongs and a half—Zangbar, Albemarle, Tenafly, King B., Blackthorne, The Sinner, Troy, Brown Charlie, Eatontown, Glen Almond, Long Time, Lady Winkle, Little Comfort, Katie H.

Third race, one mile—Henry B., Raveller, Gounod, Bonnie T., Henry George, Festus, Question, Flitaway.

Fourth race, handicap, mile and a sixteenth—St. Paris, Juggler, Question, Miss Cody, Insight, So So, Puzzle, Specialty, Middlestone, Tello Doe, Iceberg.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Watterson, Jenovous Volett, Insight, Humility, Mandoline colt, Ethel M., John Atwood, May Queen, Unadaga, Harrison, Rafter, Lillie M., Navilis.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Herman, Red Elm, Col. Clark, Glenmound, Young Duke, Brait.

Favorites Beaten at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Backers of favorites again suffered at Guttenberg today, as none of the first choice horses won. "Marty" Bergen, the best of the winter jockeys, once more appeared in the saddle and won the opening event on Little Barefoot at the comfortable odds of 6 to 1.

First race, six furlongs—Little Barefoot won, Tom Sawyer second, St. Clair third. Time, 1:20.

Second race, six furlongs—Lady Agnes won, Millerton second, Pall Mall third. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Moonstone won, Amalgam second, Bradford third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fourth race, one and a sixteenth miles—Swift won, Success second, Pelham third. Time, 1:53½.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Jim Mulholland won, The Forum second, Topeka third. Time, 1:26½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Alveda won, Duff second, Biscuit third. Time, 1:34.

The Woodward Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 18.—Woodward's sale of seventy-one horses brought $39,915, an average of $560. Those selling for $1,000 and over are as follows:

Prince Mark, b. c., 2 years old, by Victor Von Bismarck, J. C. Gordon, Elmwood, Ind., $1,300.

Carbonized, b. c., 3, by Onward O. D. Edwards & Son, Earlsville, Ill., $1,050.

Frank Patchen, ch. f., 3, by Allendorf, J. B. Richardson, $1,200.

Prince George, ch. c., 2, by Fayette Wilkes, V. C. Cromwell, Lexington, $1,020.

Bowena, b. m., 3, by George Wilkes, Judson & Clark, Elmira, N. Y., $4,100.

Grounds of the Players' League.

The contract for the laying out of the Players' League grounds, at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, was let Monday to Contractor Reynolds. A grand stand seating 4,000 will be put up on the Thirty-third street side and will be filled with opera chairs. The bleaching boards are to be roofed in a substantial way, and will bring the total seating capacity up to 7,000. In the field, which will be made under the supervision of Billy Huston, a thorough system of drainage, coupled with firmness of ground, will be sought for. The diamond will be sodded, and also the outfield points, the rest of the ground being sown with lawn grass. Everything is to be in readiness April 1, and the contract price is $95,000.

Base-Ball Notes.

Great interest is being taken in base-ball circles as to the probable outcome of the Western tour of President John B. Day in search of players. That he is making herculean efforts to get Buck Ewing, and will not stop short of $10,000, with a handsome bonus to be paid at once, there is not the least doubt. While Ewing has not made any denial of the rumors that he already has got some of the National League money, it is confidently asserted by his friends in the brotherhood that he is true, and will not go back on his agreement.

The report that Ed Crane, Jim O'Rourke, Roger Connor, Hardy Richardson, and other players of their standard were all about to go over in a body to the National League, and that even the great and only "Kel" was preparing to make the jump, was received with merriment by Secretary Brunell. He showed a dispatch from O'Rourke saying that all such reports could be put down as fabrications so far as he was concerned. He was in the Players' League to stay, Crane sent the following: "Have no idea of quitting the brotherhood. Leave a success? Igness not."

John Tener will play at first base with the Pittsburg Players' club and act as Secretary this season. That was definitely arranged yesterday. For some time his friend Chambers, who is manager of one of the Carnegie iron mills, has been trying to get Tener to play with the Chicago White Stockings and has been backed up by Mayor W. McCallen of Pittsburg, the backer of the brotherhood club there, because, in the first place, the club wanted a good Secretary, one who was posted on the technical points, and also because Tener has always been with Mr. Chambers in his office as accountant and Secretary during the winter months, and the friendly relations would be disturbed if he joined some other club. For these reasons and without any cash consideration the Chicago club gave him his release.

The Aurora Club Wins in Duplicate Whist.

At the Commercial Hotel Monday evening a return match game of duplicate whist was played between the Aurora and the Chicago Duplicate Whist Clubs. Fourteen original hands were played at each of six tables, there being twelve players from each club. The Auroras won the game by 25 points. The Aurora teams were arranged as follows: Messrs. Dewey, S. Hirsch, Plain, and A. Hirsch, who won by 20 points; Messrs. Stanwood, Alshuler, James, and Powell, who won by 2 points; and Messrs. Northam, Constantine, Miller, and Copley, who won by 3 points. The Chicago teams were matched against them in this order: Messrs. Platt, Boyington, J. Hirschl, and Winans; Messrs. Clayton, Booth, Keehn, and Krzisch; and Messrs. G. Mitchell, Olendorf, Dickey, and Rose, who lost by 20, 2, and 3 points, respectively. This is the first defeat the Chicago Duplicate Club has sustained this winter. The Auroras attribute their success to the fact that they have discarded all the leads and inferences of modern whist and play an entirely independent game.

A Match at Live Birds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. Knapp of New York and Mr. Randolph of Philadelphia met today on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, L. I., for a match at live birds. The conditions were 100 birds each, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, and fifty yards boundary, for $1,000 a side. The scores made were not as large as were expected, many of the strong drivers getting safely away. At the start and during the earlier portion of the match it looked as if the doctor would suffer another defeat, his opponent leading him without interruption up to the seventy-fifth round, when the score was a tie. Dr. Knapp, however, made a spurt at the finish, winning by two birds. His score was seventy-seven killed, twenty-three miss. Randolph's score was seventy-five killed, twenty-five missed.

Slosson's Good Average.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—George Slosson made his best practice average today in a stunning game at the Columbia rooms with Orville Oddie Jr., the amateur champion. He ran out a 500-point game in eleven innings, giving the spectators a beautiful exhibition of his skill and continuing illustration of the steady evenness of his play. It has been definitely settled that Schaefer and Heiser will play the opening game of the tourney. The disagreement in Chicago about the point discount handicap for the tourney in that city is to be settled tomorrow by the intervention of a third expert, whose decision will be final. The agreement requires that the discount handicap must be settled before a ball is struck in the New York tourney.

A Race of 100 Yards.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In a sprinting match of 100 yards today for $500 between J. C. King of Burr Oak and T. J. Edwards of Constantine the latter won, the time being given as 9⅘ seconds.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Daniel B. St. John.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Daniel B. St. John died at the Berkeley in this city today. He represented Orange and Sullivan Counties in Congress in 1847-'49. In 1850 he was Chief Register of the Bank Department of this State, and from 1851 to 1855 he was Superintendent of the Bank Department. In 1875 he was elected State Senator for the Tenth District. He was delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1876. For many years he had been a resident of Newburg and President of the Newburg Savings Bank.

Albert L. Johnson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Albert L. Johnson, 65 years of age, died suddenly from heart disease today. Mr. Johnson was interested in patent appliances for street railroads and owned an automatic platform-switch generally in use throughout the United States.

New Illinois Railroad.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed here today for a new railroad company, to be known as the Peoria and Eastern railway company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. Principal office at Danville, Ill. The Board of Directors are John Alfred Barnard of Indianapolis, John A. Moyer of Urbana, Edmond F. Stearwt, Danville. The road is to run through Tazewell, McLean, and Vermillion Counties and on through to Indianapolis.

Fosdick's Lame Alibi.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The alibi which A. A. Fosdick, accused of assassinating his brother, Dr. Fosdick, has attempted to prove is found by the Sheriff to be very lame.

DEPLETED WATER FUND.

THE MONEY RUNNING OUT AT A FEARFUL RATE.

Mayor Cregier Planning Away as If the Fund Were Inexhaustible—Some Facts About the New Lake Tunnel to Set Taxpayers Thinking—Careless Expenditures of Money—Lake View Demanding a Two-Mile Tunnel—Hyde Park's Condition—Municipal Notes.

Since Mayor Cregier and his Commissioner of Public Works Purdy announced Saturday that they proposed to erect an additional pumping station in connection with the Hyde Park water tunnel some of the Aldermen who are members of the Finance Committee have been inquiring into the resources of the city for such work. The money would have to come out of the water fund—which the Mayor seems to think is inexhaustible. The investigation made by the Aldermen with the assistance of Controller Onahan, however, proves that this is not the case. There was to the credit of the water fund Jan. 31 in cash but $118,990. Much of this amount is now due or has since been paid to the contractors for the new lake tunnels. This work at the present rate of expenditures, is likely to cost twice the original estimates, up to Jan. 1, $809,887. This leaves less than $1,000,000 of the original estimate for the completion of the work. It will take at least $2,000,000 to finish it, however.

Rather poor progress has been made during the last year. All the land tunneling, the distributing station on West Harrison street, and part of the Fourteenth street station were done during the Roche Administration. About 700 feet of the lake tunnel had been cut. Yesterday only 4,000 feet of the lake tunnel had been completed. Only 3,300 in ten months. At this rate it will take five years to complete the tunnel. The contractors are yet cutting two six-foot shafts instead of the eight-foot shaft. This entails on the city an expense of $7 per foot of tunneling—an addition all told of about $150,000 to the tunnel's total cost. The two tunnels cost about $36 per foot of distance; the single tunnel $29 per foot. But such is the loose way matters are now managed at the City-Hall that nobody can tell exactly what price shall be paid for the double shaft. It was promised when the work was entered on in December, 1888, that the new water supply would be available in three years—that is to say, about the 1st of January, 1892. It will not be available till about the 1st of January, 1895, at the present rate of progress. It was promised that the work of tunneling from the intermediate, or two and a half mile crib, outward and shoreward, would commence in the spring of 1889. It is not likely to be begun this spring, though the intermediate crib is now in place.

Indeed if the work were pushed rapidly at this time it would tax the resources of the city to meet the payments to the contractors without the sale of some of the $875,000 4 per cent water bonds in which portion of the surplus water fund was invested two years ago. As it is Ald. Tiedemann said yesterday that he was afraid that some of those water bonds would have to be sold by May 1.

LAKE VIEW WANTS MORE TUNNEL.

In the meantime the Lake View people who entered on the work of constructing a new water tunnel in connection with the works before annexation are clamoring for aid. They contemplate one mile of tunnel. They contracted for such a one. They now see that this will not do and ask that the tunnel shall be extended two miles out into the lake so as to avoid the pollution from the sewers in the vicinity. This will take about $1,000,000 additional. This expenditure must be entered on or the money already spent on the Lake View tunnel will have been wasted.

With the depleted state of the water fund before him and with the demands of the future on account of work now in progress apparent the Mayor proposes an absurd scheme of constructing additional pumping-works in connection with the petty Hyde Park tunnel, which is not a mile in length, and which is frequently so choked with sand and gravel that the water is undrinkable.

In connection with the Hyde Park works Charles P. Root writes to say that the inlet is 5,000 feet long, not half a mile, as stated in THE TRIBUNE the other day, and that there is no danger of pollution from the Calumet River or the sewers of Hyde Park—the nearest one to the tunnel emptying into the lake at Fifty-sixth street. Mr. Root concludes his letter somewhat illogically by saying that "if the water of the Hyde Park tunnel is polluted the Chicago River is to blame for it." There is no use arguing with such a logician.

SANITARY DISTRICT APPEALS.

The appeals from the ruling of Judge Horton in the Sanitary District injunction and quo warranto cases were perfected yesterday by Mr. A. M. Pence and Col. Root. It is intimated that certain defeated candidates for Drainage Trustees are back of Col. Root's suit. Mr. Murray, Col. Root's ostensible client, is not so deeply interested in the defeat of the law as to pay princely fees to the Hyde Park attorney.

NOTES.

Special Policeman Hunt, for many years a familiar figure in the City Controller's office, was yesterday retired on half pay under the Police Pension act.

A permit was issued to C. T. Yerkes yesterday for the erection of oil tanks at his cable machine houses near Wrightwood avenue and Clark street and Lincoln and Wrightwood avenues.

President Yerkes of the North Side cable road called on the Mayor to make arrangements for a system of transfers at different points along the road. The Mayor was out, however, and after waiting half an hour Mr. Yerkes put on his overcoat and left.

Two deputations of property-owners from Ogden avenue, headed by Horace Huribut, held an audience with the Mayor yesterday morning in reference to the Randolph street "L" road. The deputations were strongly opposed to the road on general principles, but the Mayor informed them that, as they were too late, as far as he could see, to obtain any amendments to the ordinance. The property-owners intimated that they would fight the road by every available means until their rights received some kind of recognition.

AHEAD OF THE PATTI COMPANY.

Marcus Mayer Chats About the Mexican and Coast Engagements.

Marcus Mayer plowed through the snow that chokes the passes of the Sierras and reached Chicago last night in advance of the big Italian opera troupe. Patti, Tamagno, and the others will be here March 6 to open at the Auditorium. Tamagno will sing in "L'Africaine," "Mefistofele," and "Otello," and Patti will be seen for the first time by Americans in "Lakmé" and in "Linda di Chamounix" and "Semiramide." The prices will be $20 for the season, with single seats at the prices of the winter season.

Mr. Mayer says they had a pleasant trip except for the California experience.

"The weather on the slope," he says, "was the worst I ever saw there, and I am an old Californian. Nearly all the roads are washed out and some of them cannot be relaid in thirty days."

The trip has been successful. Twenty-one performances in Mexico returned $225,000. In San Francisco, where the company is now playing at the Grand Opera-House, the season sale and the sale of seats for the first week brought $37,000 before the company opened. The sale at Patti's first night was $11,507. On their way back to Chicago they will give four performances at Denver, two at Omaha, and three at Louisville.

DYNAMITE GUNS FOR ENGLAND.

The American Invention to Be Tested by the British Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It was learned today at the office of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company that the order of the British Government for fifty dynamite guns will not be given to the company until a test is made at Shoeburyness of a gun soon to be shipped from here. The British Government, it is said, however, has fully determined to adopt the American dynamite gun as an auxiliary to the coast defenses, provided the coming tests at Shoeburyness prove as satisfactory as those made last year at Fort Lafayette. It is further learned that England proposes to erect similar batteries in India, Australia, and the West Indies. The anticipated order for fifty guns, it is believed, is only a commencement, and it is expected that before the year is over another order as large if not larger will be given for the same weapon. No doubt is expressed as to the coming test of the 16-inch gun at Shoeburyness.

DANCING FOR REPENTANCE.

Last of the Swell Balls Indulged In by Gay New-Yorkers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It was a magnificent ball that was given at Delmonico's tonight and the last of three subscription balls arranged by Mrs. William Wald

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AS AGENT OF OUR PATENT safes; size 22x15x15 inches. $20 retail. All sizes as low. New styles; new patterns; new lock; new fastener. Not governed by safe pool. Every safe warranted and catalogues will convince you. Agents clear $10 to $30 per day. Write for exclusive territory. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR FIRST-CLASS AD-vertising medium. Must have references. F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN IN POSITION OF trust; rare chance. Best reference and security required. 84, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD AD-dress and education to represent us on finest line of specialties published; no book canvassing; employment steady. For particulars address O. W. RIGGS, care Western Publishing House, 315 Wabash.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR FINE STANDARD works of art and literature; liberal inducements. W. E. DIBLEE & CO., 134 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—ST A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHING house, active man who understands the business of employing agent. F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY IN CIGAR STORE. STATE age, reference, and salary expected. F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE HOUSE, A FIRST-class bookkeeper, lady or gentleman; must be of good address, also competent and correct. Address, stating salary expected, F 58, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—IN PUBLISHER'S OFFICE YOUNG lady who understands typewriting (stenography not necessary) for general office work; salary begins with $5 per month. Address in own handwriting, with references, F 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER; MUST own typewriter; permanent position; state salary for first month. F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE-writer; position permanent; applicants must state experience, speed, references, what salary they will commence with. F 57, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS; WAGES $4. 454 Kimbark-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in small private family. 45 University-place, near Cottage Grove-av. and 35th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, where good work will be appreciated. 1028 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COOK; ONLY FIRST-CLASS NEED apply. 1905 Prairie-av.

WANTED—NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN COOK for boarding-house. Inquire for one week at 191 E. Indiana-st.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF THREE (3) A GIRL for general housework. Apply 189 Forty-first-st.

WANTED—FOR ONE OF CHICAGO'S BEST FAM-ilies, a first-class waitress; must wear a cap; good references. 141 30th-st. MRS. WINNER.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS; girl for second work. 4537 Drexel-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Reference. Must sleep at home. Call in the morning at Flat 353 23d st Forty-third-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL. HOTEL BRIS-tol, 214 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. 1439 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—175 ELM-ST., A NURSE ACCUS-tomed to the care of children, and with good city references; must be over 20; good wages and permanent home.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. 3221 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, TO MAKE HERSELF generally useful, look after children; good home and wages to right party. 4118 Berkeley-av., between Lake and Ellis; cars pass door.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL THAT ONLY SPEAKS French. 1674 Wellington-av., Lake View.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT 339 SUPERIOR-ST., A COMPE-tent laundress in private family.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—838 NORTH CLARK. TODAY, FIRST-class girls for cooking, second, and house work.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LA-dies on salary to take charge of my business at home; light, fascinating, healthful; $20 per week; good pay for part time; references given. Address, with stamp, MRS. MADDON WALKER, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A JELLY MANUFACTORY, WITH LARGE established trade, for sale; profits large; investigate. Painting and papering business for sale cheap; plenty regular work; paying well. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 1440 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL grocery store and coalyard, doing a strictly cash business; other business cause of selling. Address Lock-Box 18, Connersville (Ind.).

FOR SALE—MARKET, 18 YEARS ESTABLISHED, doing $100 cash business, cheap; want to retire. F 107, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE; only $600 cash, balance monthly. Address F 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, WELL LOCATED, with a wholesale trade. Will pay good income on a small investment. Address F 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR REAL estate, the finest novelty in adjustable lamps; company incorporated; a fine business for a young man. F 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE BUSINESS; GOOD LO-cation and trade; no competition; cheap. Address T 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND BILL-yard-hall; one of the best locations on North Side; must sell on account of sickness. R R 39, Tribune.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE—PLANING-MILL Nos. 615 to 622 Grand-av.; lot, building, and machinery; also coal-yard, sheds, etc.; lumber. Price, $15,000 cash 2 months ago; will sell at a bargain for cash or trade; come quick; must be removed by 9:30 a. m. of Monday next. W. S FOX, Assignee of Strong & Kirschten, 95 Metropolitan Block, 45 Randolph-st.

RICH, PARTIALLY DEVELOPED MINING properties needing working capital, at decided bargains. C. C. BAKND, Attorney, Fostoria, O.

WHO EVER BUYS MY INTEREST IN A SUBUR-ban lumber and coal business will get a bargain. Other business calls me away; established for years; $7,000. Everything complete. Address Y 55, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENCY FOR COLORADO BY A broker who is well acquainted with wholesale and retail grocery trade. Address, Colorado, Address J. S. SEARS, Room 4 Evans Block, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—HOTEL ON EUROPEAN PLAN, with 30 to 50 rooms, in or near business center; pay cash. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REPUTABLE, RESPONSIBLE party with $1,000 to join me in manufacturing and marketing a first-class novelty slot-machine for 10cs; a rare opportunity for a good live man; investigate. W. T. E., 19 Upham-ct.

$13,000 PURCHASES ESTABLISHED MAN-ufacturing business; selling at what stock inventories. F 58, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL our stripped steel door mats, etc.; liberal terms; exclusive territory given those with small capital. New York Steel Mat Co., 234 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS—LONG'S SOLID MUCILAGE PENCIL—Useful and ideal agents wanted, both sexes; make money; sample and terms 25 cts. C. A. LONG, manufacturer, 118 and 118 Dearborn-st.

ACTIVE, RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN TO CALL on private trade; good position and pay to a worker. C. B. TOLMAN, Room 100, 325 Dearborn-st.

TO SELL DENTISTS DIRECT—ACTIVE AGENTS wanted who approach the dental profession in person; liberal to sell, in connection with their other articles, a superior line of rubber goods called Dental Floss. Liberal arrangement offered correct parties. Communicate in full with the NONOTUCK SILK CO., Florence, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS A NOVELTY which sells at sight. Call between 9 and 10, Room 10 McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR ADJUSTABLE door plates; can sell and put together at once; white enamel letters; sells at sight; new door to fit; $5 to $10 a day easily made selling 10 houses per day. Address N. Y. Door-Plate Co., 18 Ann-st., New York.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF 20 rooms; cost $7,500 cash 2 months ago; will sell as a bargain for cash or trade; come quick; must be removed. F 75, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FUR-niture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels, flats, and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 2235 Calumet-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—COZY 4-ROOM FLAT, BATH, JANI-tor; new handsome furniture and draperies; very cheap. 2264 Cottage Grove-av., first flat.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A LADY WILL ACCEPT AS PARTNER A REFINED lady with $500; has nice business and beautiful store. Best of references. F 43, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A NEW HUN-dred and will soon have a few thousand dollars which I would like to invest with a business-man with a similar amount. F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO TAKE HALF IN-terest in the largest paint and wall paper business in a city of about 30,000 inhabitants; about $3,000 required; or will sell out entire interest. This is a good opening for a smart, energetic man. Address W. E. D., 212 S. Clinton-st., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ONE OF THE BEST established saloons and billiard halls in the city. Address R K 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COMPLETE SET OF TIN-ner's tools. J. H. BANNON, 122 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHARTER OF A NATIONAL BUILD-ing and loan association, Chicago. F 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STAUNCH A2 SCHOONER, 320 TONS; sails and rigging good. Room 20 Portland Block, WARREN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A Ladies, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera or common sense last; A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 32-page catalogue free. NEELY BROS., 123 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOY-ant and palmist, 326 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs especially; satisfaction guaranteed.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MECHANICS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERKS. Cheap and on easy terms. I have a number of houses arranged for one or two families on Garfield-boulevard or 35th-st., between State-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroad depot, fronting north on the boulevard, with all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, furnace, and laundry, stone cellar, to last, perfect in every way. I built these houses last summer, by the day, therefore they are perfectly free from moisture. The prices range from $5,000 to $6,500; quarter cash, balance to suit purchaser. Secure your family a home instead of paying rent. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 106 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with rail-road and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BOULEVARD.

Corners and inside lots, east or west fronts, any width desired, between 35th-st. and Washington Park.

VINCENNES-AV. CORNERS.

The cheapest and most desirable corners on the street.

Also a large list of corners and inside lots on CALUMET-AV., PRAIRIE-AV., INDIANA-AV., WABASH-AV., MICHIGAN-AV., And all streets and avenues between 35th-st. and WASHINGTON PARK.

Call for map.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—

OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION. HIGH AND DRY.

Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories.

Streets curbed and macadamized.

Sidewalks laid. Water pipes and sewers in each lot.

Alleys improved, and trees planted.

$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS. ONE-TENTH DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY.

Call or send for free tickets. See these lots before buying elsewhere Also lots from $250 upwards.

"VAN VLISSINGEN." 91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—BY M. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING SITE, CORNER LOT, THREE (3) STREET FRONTS, 18,000 SQUARE FEET; NORTH OF 22D, EAST OF CLARK. ONLY $30,000. CAN'T BE DUPLICATED FOR $40,000. CAN FURNISH TENANT THAT WILL TAKE LONG LEASE.

FOR SALE—$20,000, FINE MODERN 14-ROOM dwelling northwest corner Lake-av. and 37th-st. Built two years ago this spring for owner's use. Every convenience of heating; barn for stable. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCK—5-story and basement brick building, on Market-st., cor. of alley, near Madison; $27,500. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST., 42 ft. front; will be sold on long time; interest 4½ per cent, and will loan some money to put in the building also, or will lease for 99 years. Apply Hamilton; or will exchange for improved property. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST.—BRICK STORE—$8,500; East front; location near Thirty-seventh-st. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$16,500, BUYS 2036 LAKE PARK-AV.; contains 12 rooms, finished in the best possible manner. See it before you buy. It commands a view of the lake, and will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN S. THOMAS, 336 Parker-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM RESIDENCES IN vicinity of Prairie-av. and 21st-st.; immediate possession. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 659 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—3465 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE and 5 rooms; suitable for any business; must be sold this week. ALEX WATSON, 88 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—2220 CALUMET-AV., 50x130, WITH 3-story and cellar House, 16th room; first-class condition; cheap; $4,000; easy terms. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—
7 Modern house on Groveland-av., near 32d-st., cheap at $11,000.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—75X170 ON Michigan-av., near 22d-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST SPECIAL EXCURSION SAT-urday and Sunday, Feb. 22 and 24, at 1:30 p. m., Wis. Central R. R. depot, Harrison and 16th-av. (free tickets at depot gate) to visit that choice property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson-sts., at W. 44th-st., only 4 miles from the Court-House, accessible from six stations of the Wisconsin Central road. Easy payments. Madison-st. cable and electric road and Lake-st. elevated road to this property. $725 and up. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 1979 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A BARGAIN. 82x120,

East front, on one of the best residence streets on the West Side, between two lines of cars, on a paved street; a choice piece for two flats.
ONLY $1,600 A FOOT.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—F 268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
971 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs., 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare, 40 cents; $420 to $500 per lot; easy payments; no cash required of parties making improvements; Humboldt-boulevard passes through this property.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front stores, suitable for any business; 10 minutes' ride in city Western-av. and Huron-st.; owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—10 four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING BUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av., 105 feet deep, on five years' time; price, $600; 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare, 40 cents.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 136 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE 99 YEARS, THE BEST corner on West Madison-st., cor. Center-av.; 132x132 feet. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 BUYS A NEW SEVEN-ROOM modern brick cottage, Claremont-av., near Taylor-st.; easy terms. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—291 WEST MONROE-ST., 14-room brick house; barn; 25 front feet.
S. R. HARRIS, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—F 9 lots, Herndon-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., LOT, 20x100, to 20-ft. alley.

ALSO

No. 150 West Washington-st., lot, 30x196 to Meridian-st.; both very desirable for manufacturing or warehouse sites; will sell at a bargain.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON, NEAR WOOD, COTTAGE and lot, only $2,000; Walnut, near Lincoln, large house, $4,000. 82, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—F Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Fan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on F. C. & St. L. 486 ft. deep.
126 ft. on F. C. & St. L. 627 ft. deep.
330 ft. on F. C. & St. L. 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NO. 1851 W. 21D-ST. (LAWNDALE). 8 brick houses, 10 rooms, gas piped, furnace, marble mantels, basins, etc.; steam and street cars; south front; lot 25x150; very cheap; terms to suit.
JAMES E. ABELL, 147 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WARREN-AV. HOUSE AND LOT,
near Paulina-st. Owner must sell; can be had at a bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-sts., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—228 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH barn, on North Side, one block west of Lincoln Park, cheap if taken soon. R R 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—TWO MORE MODERN STONE front houses in block of 12 that are not sold, near south end Lincoln Park. Room 208, 167 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—270X125 FT. ON OGLESBY-AV., COR. 62d-st.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64th-sts., corner. Price $2,250 to one who will build. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 659 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., COR. 57TH-ST.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. AND 52D-ST., $600; worth $750; elevated railroad will increase this 50 per cent; 193x171. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A BUNCH OF SIX lots on Eggleside-av., near 57th-st.; might sell separately. JAMES HOOD & SON, R. 34, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, OR BUILT TO order; about building in best part of Kenwood and Hyde Park; plans can now be altered to suit buyers; will construct to build anywhere in Chicago; architect's plans and estimates free. W. P. BUTLER, 461 Rookery Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WINDSOR PARK. WINDSOR PARK.

Elegant new 8 and 9 room residences, with stone foundations, hardwood finish, and all modern improvements. These houses are on Ford-av., east front, within one block of the depot. The lots are 50 x167 ft., covered with fine shade trees. We sell these houses for $5,000 and $5,500 on a cash payment of $600 and monthly payments of $40.

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., R. 42, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

Lot and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.

PRICES.

Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 70th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKHITE & CO., 164 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON STONY ISLAND-AV.; 80X190, BETWEEN 66TH AND 67TH-STS., FRONTING JACKSON PARK. AT A PRICE WAY BELOW ANYTHING YET OFFERED; FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 TACOMA BLDG.

FOR SALE—A BRICK AND STONE HOUSE, 10 rooms, lot 30x140, on 33d-st., near Monroe-av., $5,500; several new elegant 8-room houses at Parkside, near railroad station, 50 ft. lots, on small cash payments and easy terms, $2,500; pictures of the houses.
PIRROR & DICKINSON, 108 33d-st., and Room 16, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., 50 FT. NEAR 67TH-st.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME—LOTS ON Illinois Central railroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookline; water-pipes and sidewalks laid, street macadamized; $625 to $750 per lot; eleven $4,000 houses being built within one block of this property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-AV., 101 FT. NEAR 57TH-st.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER OF 61ST-ST., 242x162. Low price.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—160X25 ON Lexington-av., near 63d-st.; improvements all in and paid for; only $45 per foot; easy terms, or will sell part; this is the best bargain in Woodlawn.
TAYLOR & JONES, owners, 1011 Tacoma Building.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER ON THE LAKE SHORE.
EDGEWATER ON THE LAKE SHORE.
EDGEWATER ON THE LAKE SHORE.

LOTS 87½X125 FEET ONLY $600.

Having water, sewers, walks, trees; gas will be put in this year, and Charlton-st. and Early-av. will be macadamized.
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION TO EDGEWATER
is only one-half block from Edgewater Depot.
IS THE HIGHEST GROUND IN EDGEWATER,
And is the only property in the town HAVING EAST FRONT ON EVANSTON-AV. (SHERIDAN ROAD).

SO DESIRABLE LOTS WERE NEVER SOLD IN CHICAGO FOR SUCH MONEY.

FACTS AND FIGURES WORTH CONSIDERA-TION.

FACTS. FACTS. FACTS.

Thirty Beautiful Homes Already Built and Building.	FACTS, FACTS, FACTS, and FIGURES.	Over Two Hundred Lots Already Sold.

FIGURES. FIGURES. FIGURES.
FIGURES. FIGURES. FIGURES.
FACTS AND FIGURES WORTH CONSIDERING.

TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE THIRTY HOUSES ARE SOLD,

and every house sold is occupied by the purchaser excepting two, whose owners will occupy on their completion.

AND SUCH A LOT OF OUR BUYERS WILL BUILD THIS SPRING.

CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION TO EDGEWATER will surpass even our own most sanguine expectations as to substantial growth and attractiveness. WE DO NOT SELL LESS THAN 25½ FEET ON RESIDENCE STREETS, NO LESS THAN 50 FEET SOLD ON EVANSTON-AV.

PRICE OF 50-FOOT LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON EVANSTON-AV. LOOKING TOWARD THE LAKE, ONLY $1,800, ON EASY TERMS.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

8-ROOM HOUSE, $3,750; 8-ROOM HOUSE (COR.), $4,500; 10-ROOM HOUSE (COR.), $6,000.

WE SELL LOTS ON EASY TERMS.
WE BUILD HOUSES TO ORDER.
WE LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD.

IT WILL NOT COST YOU ONE CENT
TO SEE THIS MOST CHARMING SUBURB.
Come to our office at 9 a. m., returning at 10:45 a. m. Come to our office at 10:45 a. m., returning at 1:15 p. m. Come to our office at 2:45 p. m., returning at 4:15 p. m.
And we will take you to Edgewater and return free of cost to you. If you do not buy you will think and speak well of what you see, and that will be benefit to us that you need feel under no obligation for your trip.

Transportation: 34 daily trains of the Chicago and Evanston Division of the Chicago and Milwaukee R. R., run between Union Passenger Depot, Canal-st., and Edgewater, giving the most desirable service; time, 20 to 25 minutes. Clark-st. cars also pass within one block of the west line of the property.
FOR OUR AGENT CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

COME IN AND TALK WITH US ABOUT BUYING A HOME IN THIS CHARMING SUBURB.
Circulars and Maps Furnished by the Owners.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 8 Calumet Building, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Newport-av.—225 feet, south front, 200 feet deep; also a few north front lots.
Hawthorne-place—165 feet, south front.
Buckingham-place and Evanston-av.—5 south-front lots; $50 per foot. Also 3 north-front lots on Lincoln-st. at same price.
Evanston-av., corner York-place, one block from cable line—99x132; at a bargain.
Fine corner for improvement on Orchard and Fredrick-sts.—100x175; cheap.
MCCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—50 FT. ON ALEX-ander-st.; $45 per ft. J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADDISON-ST., CORNER LAKE shore, 400x400 ft. at a bargain.
SIDNEY LOEB, 88 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 75th-sts., 57x132 feet; also on Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 132 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $1,800 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 39th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and Stewart-av. "VAN VLISSINGEN," 91 Dearborn-st. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 120 La Salle-st., or No. 6031 Stewart-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 6-ROOM COTTAGE, with bath-room, on Winter-st., near 56th; accessible by C. & R. I. Railroad, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; 2 blocks from horse-cars. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & R. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare, 5 cents; two blocks from horse-cars; price, $350 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON 5 years' time, on Sherman-st., near 56th; accessible by C. & R. I. R. R.; 28 trains; 5 cents; water-pipes and sidewalks laid; two blocks from Halsted-st. horse-cars; price, $1,500. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES WITH ALL modern improvements in Oak Park; one suitable for large and one for small family; owner embarrassed; bargains. F 76, Tribune office.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS NEAR GARFIELD; $4,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—204 ACRES, NEAR station; 70 feet above lake; convenient to depots; at a bargain. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 12, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TWO Houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are of eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.
For particulars and cards to view call on WM. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 51 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 BLOCKS OF 17 ACRES ON ARMI-tage and Jefferson-avs., at junction two railroads and Belt railroad.
G. H. O'BRIEN, 259 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, 9-ROOM MODERN house, just finished, and lot 80x150 on Fifth-av.; $4,200. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
CICERO ACRES.

To any one wanting acre property, either for investment or subdivision, I am exclusive agent for 500 acres along the line of the C., R. & Q. R. R., and the Riverside Parkway from 46th-st. to Riverside and adjoining the ground lately purchased by the Grant Locomotive Works; some of these tracts can now be sold in lots at a large profit, and others will make a large profit for investors.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF 40 ACRES BORDER-ing on the Belt Road, West Side; $500 an acre; a bargain. E. DORMAN, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT HARVEY, FORMERLY South Lawn; two bargains; an 80 and a 40 acre piece.
JULIUS WAHL (exclusive agent), 92 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40 ACRES CLOSE TO EDGE-water, at a bargain.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 80 ACRES AT OAK PARK, near N. W. Station. Call at once for a bargain.
H. BITTLESTON, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 37.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—SOS SITUATED THAT (WITH Chicago assured the World's Fair) will sell for twice their present value; if Chicago does not get the Fair can be sold for immediate subdivision, as the surroundings are now such that they will be in demand—in fact, first-class subdivisions are now all around the tracts; transportation facilities the very best; ground all high and dry; title perfect.

80	acres Lake and 95th-st.
10	acre blocks 31st-st. frontage.
4	acre blocks Central-av. frontage.
4	acre blocks Laflin-st. frontage.
5	acre blocks Throop-st. frontage.
2	acre blocks Aberdeen-st. frontage.
5	acre blocks 35th-st. frontage.
2	acre blocks Halsted and 97th-sts.

Price and particulars on application.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

SOME ACRE BARGAINS.

10 or 20 acres, near Santa Fe shops.
8½ acres at 45th and Blanchard.
60 acres on Western-av. boulevard.
17½ acres on Western-av. boulevard.
10 or 20 acres near and east of Chicago Lawn.
5 acres, 87th-st. and Ill. Cent. R. R.
40 acres, cor. 59th and Crawford.
10 acres, cor. 31st and Crawford.
20 acres at Morgan Park.
20 acres in Section 20, Calumet.
40 acres on Ill. Cent. R. R., at Riverdale.
100 or 160 acres on G., T. and Calumet Terminal R. R.
50 cheap acres in Palos, on Wabash R. R.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULA-tors—315 acres near Blue Island, between two railroads and another to be built through this tract, near Harvey and in the direct line of improvement. Price, $125 per acre if taken at once. This is a rare chance for a quick profit, with no risk, as with or without World's Fair, Harvey, or new railroad the land is worth the money for farming purposes.
J. D. ALLEN, Room 28, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES NEAR SOUTH OAK Park Station.
M. A. IVES, Owner, 21 River-st.

FOR SALE—25½ ACRES ON WEST TWELFTH-st., close to Grant Locomotive Works site; will retail at a large profit.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTH EAST CORNER Madison and Ridgeland-av. Subdivided into 90 lots; easy terms. M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, 35 MILES FROM Chicago; very cheap; must be sold.
JOHN W. ERENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

"SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS A SPECIALTY" in 40-acre lots to 1,000,000 and at prices from 50c up. These are among the finest properties in the United States, and carry the finest pine, oak, cypress, poplar, etc., now on the market. Call or address W. A. WEBBER & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR A GOOD CALIFORNIA INVEST-ment, where one can have a beautiful home and enjoy an ideal life, call on or address the Arthur R. Briggs Co., Room 12, 186 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REST BUSINESS corners in Fond du Lac, Wis., opposite Court-House; lot 65x140, improved; price $4,000. HAMMEL & LANG, R. 32, 170 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT TO BUILD ON; MUST be east of Clark and south of Division-st.; not to exceed $250 per front foot.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—A 10-ROOM 2-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house, on Indiana-av., between 22d and 39th-sts.; not over $7,000.
The best paying investment that $4,000 or $4,500 will buy, on South Side or Hyde Park.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, A FIRST-CLASS apartment building, well rented, on West Side, east of Western-av., for about $25,000 cash; prefer corners on the principal streets running east and west.
WALTER H. WILSON, 86 Washington-st., Room 7.

WANTED—I WANT NEW MODERN HOUSE, $15,000; North or South Side; ¼ cash; answer quick. R 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORNER ON RETAIL BUSINESS street, vacant or old frame improvements, $2,500 to $10,000, suitable for saloon. A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH SIDE; part cash and stock in first-class manufacturing company. F 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR TWO CASH CUSTOMERS, 5 TO 20 acres west of Crawford-av. and between Madison and 16th-sts. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

WANTED—AT BOTTOM PRICE FOR WAITING customer—Brick house, north of 26th; basement no objection; cash deal. 32, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING IN VICINITY OF Lincoln Park. Give price, rentals, and all particulars. F 44, Tribune office

BACK FROM THE ISTHMUS.

A FRENCH COMMISSION EN ROUTE TO PARIS WITH A REPORT.

Its Members Seem to Look with Disfavor Upon Any Scheme for Further Work Upon the Big Ditch—Thousands of Dollars Wasted—Gen. Crook Talks About Gen. Miles and the Apaches—Nevada People Thankful for the Snow That Insures Plenty of Water.

Four bright looking men with bronzed faces registered at the Palmer last evening. After the leader had written the names he placed a heavy bundle on the counter. He would not allow the clerks to handle the package, and asked that he might place it in the safe himself.

"Contains jewels?" asked the clerk.

"Nothing but papers, but I never let any one touch them."

The request was granted and the package placed in the safe.

The exterior of the bundle had the appearance of nothing valuable, yet its contents are eagerly watched for by all France.

The arrivals were MM. Germain, Cousin, Lagout, and Du Chatenet, celebrated French engineers, and it virtually rests upon their decision whether or not the Panama Canal will ever be finished by French enterprise. Shortly after the De Lesseps company was dissolved MM. Germain, Cousin, Lagout, and Du Chatenet were sent to the isthmus for the purpose of thoroughly inspecting the line and to present their opinion as to whether it would be practicable to raise more money and dig the big ditch or give it up. The engineers have gone over every foot of the proposed route and in a few weeks their report will be presented to M. Brunet, liquidateur of the company. They came here direct from San Francisco and remained but a few hours. They will sail from New York Saturday. The bundle that the engineers were so careful of contained the notes of their report. M. Germain, who is called the President of the quartet, was reserved about talking of his report.

"How can I tell one about our opinion," he explained, "when it interests all France. If I stated that we were to make a favorable report speculators would have all the shares of canal stock before we reached France. It would be equal to your Mr. Gould telling about a railroad deal he expected to make."

"If your report is unfavorable will another syndicate of financiers take up the enterprise?"

"That has been proposed, but it seems hard that all money now invested should be lost. Although the present canal has seemed like a failure for some time the people can't be reconciled to it and they will clinz to the last straw. I will say that the outlook is rather dubious. From Colon to Panama you can scarcely find a settlement where a little world existed not many months ago. Many have gone over to Nicaragua to work on the American canal."

"Will that be successful?"

"That is not for me to say, for our people are only interested in the Panama. We were on the work but a few days when we found machinery thrown away that would invoice thousands of dollars. The line looks as though it had been left for dinner and the workmen had forgotten to return."

Here M. Germain shrugged his shoulders and walked away. The younger members of the quartet were not so politic as their President. While they did not state positively that the report would be unfavorable, their declarations were equivalent to that. M. Lagout said:

"The Panama Canal is but a bad dream. So much money has been wasted that I don't believe the enterprise will ever be revived."

M. Cousin said: "If the canal is finished I am to be engaged in the work, but I don't think I will ever see the isthmus again. The people have not the confidence to raise the vast amount of money required to finish the work."

Maj.-Gen. Crook occupied his favorite corner in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific last evening for the first time in many days. He has been down in the Indian Territory on a hunting trip and returned to the city yesterday. The old Indian fighter laughs at the attack made on him by Gen. Miles. "It is almost amusing," he said, "that Gen. Miles should oppose the removal of the Apaches, a measure which he vigorously supported not long ago. I can't see what point he wants to make. In the President's message it is recommended that the Indians now held at Mount Vernon Barracks be located upon lands in the Indian Territory. There are only seventy bucks. They have no horses, no firearms, and could not get from the reservation to their old haunts very well. It is a distance of 500 miles, mostly over plains where they could not hide; then, again, the Apaches are as harmless as babies. In their present condition the Indians need prompt action to avoid positive inhumanity. The death rate among them is three times as great as that of civilized people. They have been told that good behavior would secure action towards permanent homes of their own. This promise, deferred so long, is a great injury to them. They have been bred in mountains, and their present location in the atmosphere of the sea coast will soon exterminate the tribe. The United States is actually holding as prisoners a band of savages until they die, in a place and in a manner that death is increased by local causes. They need a change of climate, something to occupy their heads and hands. There is a general desire among them to possess farms on which they can work out a future for themselves. From my personal knowledge I can attest to their ability to become entirely self-sustaining in a short time provided they are started right. Their past experience has been discouraging to them."

Speaking of the Chief Chatto, Gen. Crook said: "Chatto was placed on a reservation in Arizona in 1883. He settled down on a farm and tried hard to learn the ways of the white man. In the outbreak of 1885 he was approached by Geronimo and others, who wanted him to join them. He not only refused to go on the war-path but prevented others from going. He was afterwards one of our scouts, and the surrender of Geronimo would never have been effected but for his assistance. When his services were no longer needed he received an honorable discharge and returned to his farm. Before his crops were ripe he was summoned to Washington, where he was interviewed by the President. While returning to his farm he was taken at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and detained there two months. He was subsequently taken to St. Augustine and confined with the hostiles whose surrender he partially secured. During my visit to Mount Vernon Barracks Chatto took from his breast a large medal presented to him by President Cleveland. He held it out and asked, 'Why was I given that to wear in the guard-house?' I say that this Indian has received but scant encouragement in his efforts to become a self-sustaining citizen, and in this Chatto is not alone."

"The people of Nevada feel 100 per cent better than they did a month ago," remarked J. B. Putnam last evening at the Leland. "For some time a heavy gloom hung over our State. Then a welcome Chinook came along and took away the deep snow. The ground had not been frozen when the snow came and the soil absorbed much water. In many valleys of Central and Eastern Nevada a new crop of grass is growing now. Huge banks of snow have been formed in the high mountain ranges, and these will be melting all summer, producing vast quantities of water for irrigating purposes. For three years there have been droughts in Nevada and this great snow will cause unprecedented prosperity. Lots of mining camps that have been unproductive for years will now resume business. We are hoping that the Director of the mint will insist on the coinage of $4,000,000 in silver a month. This will boost silver up to $1 or over and Nevada will, indeed, be on the top shelf."

Palmer House—R. Heil, New York; E. T. Carlton, Columbus, O.; A. Randall, Canton, O.; A. E. Walton, Helena, Mont.; F. S. Noble, Grand Rapids; G. F. Lee, New York; John Hombrook, Minneapolis; A. Ruemmeli, St. Louis; R. J. Solomon, New York.

Grand Pacific—T. S. Howland, Boston; M. Simpson, Burlington; Dan S. Robison, New York; J. B. Kegler, St. Louis; George Gitzger, New York; R. N. Wilcox, E. H. Goodman, Pittsburg; A. J. Abbott, Marshalltown; R. B. Howel, Omaha.

Tremont—A. Harden, F. S. Strong, Boston; J. A. Carter, Geneva, O.; Col. J. W. Hahn, New York; R. J. Wood and wife, Omaha; N. Benson, Buffalo; L. H. Jones, Detroit; James Stewart, Johnstown, N. Y.

Sherman—E. C. Harris and wife, Norfolk, Neb.; D. E. McAffee, Clinton, Ia.; F. J. Taber, Boston; H. C. Cheney, Omaha; Alfred John, Philadelphia.

Leland—S. Werner, St. Louis; S. S. Rogers, Detroit; S. S. Kingsland, Holyoke; A. B. Barr, Rochester; C. E. Wells, Detroit.

Richelieu—William Green, Cincinnati; S. E. Brown, New York; Walter Brown, New York; F. Roning and wife, St. Louis.

Liberality of Charles H. Hackley.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Charles H. Hackley, the wealthy lumberman, who recently presented the city with a handsome library building and $150,000 for a soldiers' monument, has bought one entire block in the center of the city for $45,000, and in a few days will give it to the city to be used as a park.

Swedish Lutherans in Session.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There is a large gathering of Swedish Lutheran ministers and delegates in the city, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod of that church. There are 125 delegates present from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

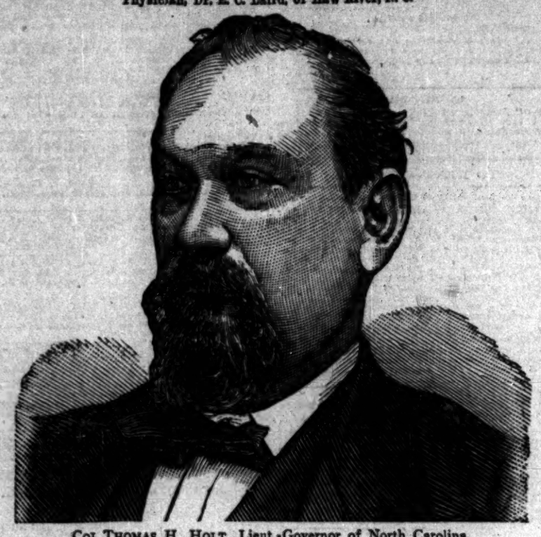
Epidemic catarrh, grippe, or influenza being due to atmospheric or miasmatic influences, Quina Laroche is the most efficient remedy. As a tonic and reconstructor of the exhausted system it is of extraordinary value. Is prescribed not only during the course of the malady but in the distressing prostration which follows it. As a protective medicine, given during the first days of exposure after an attack, Quina Laroche is unapproachable.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,

THE GREAT AND ONLY KNOWN SOLVENT OF STONE IN THE BLADDER.
ITS VALUE IN RHEUMATIC GOUT.
IT DISSOLVES BOTH THE URIC ACID AND THE PHOSPHATIC SEDIMENT.
Three Patients Discharge Six and One-Half Ounces of Stone.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.—RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Case of Col. Thomas H. Holt, one of the Great Cotton Manufacturing Kings of the South, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of North Carolina. He discharges ONE AND A HALF OUNCES OF CALCULI under its action. His case stated by his Family Physician, Dr. E. C. Laird, of Haw River, N. C.



COL. THOMAS H. HOLT, Lieut.-Governor of North Carolina.

STATEMENT OF DR. LAIRD.

From the Maryland *Medical Journal* of November 17, 1888.

"The relief afforded by BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to a patient of mine, Col. Thomas H. Holt, of this place, a sufferer from RENAL CALCULI, is, I think, worthy of some record. The 1st of May last he came under my care subject to frequent attacks of NEPHRITIC COLIC. Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present suffering, I put him EXCLUSIVELY UPON BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPRING NO. 2, under the influence of which he in a few weeks passed four CALCULI weighing from two to three grains each, which was followed by a disappearance of symptoms. Notwithstanding, however, the continued use of the water, after a short interval there was a return of these attacks with increase both of frequency and severity, when he made a visit to the Buffalo Lithia Springs, where he used the water six weeks with the following results: Ten days after arrival he began to discharge at intervals large quantities of CALCULI and SAND, which continued for several weeks, and afterwards gradually diminished, until at the expiration of six weeks there was only occasionally, and barely perceptible upon minute examination, a slight sandy deposit in the urine. At the same time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

"The amount of CALCULOUS matter discharged may safely be estimated at from ONE to ONE AND A HALF OUNCES. Under microscopic examination it was evident, I think, that the CALCULI WERE ORIGINALLY PARTS OF LARGER FORMATIONS DISSOLVED BY THE ACTION OF THE WATER. Analysis made by Dr. F. S. Whaley, Resident Physician at the Springs AND CONSULTING PHYSICIAN IN THE CASE, showed it to be URIC ACID.

"Six weeks have elapsed since he left the Springs. Use of the water continued. THE URINE IS FREE EROM SEDIMENT AND NORMAL.

"RHEUMATIC GOUT in a severe form, associated with, and which indeed preceded the CALCULOUS affection, which had resisted the usual remedies, was also to a great extent relieved by the use of the water. It is proper for me to add that I was in constant attendance upon Col. Holt during his stay at the Springs."

STONE IN THE BLADDER (URIC ACID) DESTROYED BY THE ACTION OF THE WATER BY MEANS OF SOLUTION OR DISINTEGRATION.

AN OUNCE OF CALCULI PASSED UNDER ITS ACTION. THIRTY-FIVE CALCULI IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Case of DR. B. J. WEISTLING, of Middletown, Pa., stated by himself.

"Experience in its use in STONE IN THE BLADDER, in my own person, enables me to attest the efficacy of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in this painful malady. After having been long subjected to sufferings, the intensity of which cannot be described, I have, *under the influence of this Water, passed* AN OUNCE *of* CALCULI (URIC ACID), some of which weighed as much as four grains, affording inexpressible relief and leaving me in a condition of comparative ease and comfort.

"On one occasion I passed THIRTY-FIVE CALCULI IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. The appearance of this CALCULUS NUCLEI indicates unmistakably, I think, that they were all COMPONENT PARTICLES OF ONE LARGE CALCULUS DESTROYED BY THE ACTION *of the* WATER *by* MEANS *of* SOLUTION *and* DISINTEGRATION. At my advanced period of life (I am SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS and SIX MONTHS OF AGE), and in my feeble general health, *a surgical operation was not to be thought of*, AND THE WATER SEEMS TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED ALL THAT SUCH AN OPERATION IF SUCCESSFUL COULD HAVE DONE. Besides greatly increasing the quantity of the urine, this Water *exerts a decided influence on its chemical constitution*, rendering it *rapidly neutral if previously acid*, and afterwards ALKALINE; from being *high-colored* it becomes pale, and having *deposited copiously* it becomes *limpid* and *transparent*."

THE ABOVE PLATE IS FROM A PHOTOGRAPH AND REPRESENTS THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE CALCULI PASSED BY DR. WEISTLING. THEY WERE PRESERVED BY HIS SON, DR. J. WEIR WEISTLING.

STONE IN THE BLADDER OF THE WHITE PHOSPHATIC VARIETY. FOUR OUNCES DISCHARGED UNDER THE ACTION OF THIS WATER.

Case stated by DR. G. HALSTEAD BOYLAND, late Professor of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College; late Surgeon French Army (Decorated); Member of Baltimore Academy of Medicine.

"The case of Mr. C., which came under my observation as Resident Physician at the Springs during the season of 1884, affords undoubted evidence that Buffalo Lithia Water is a SOLVENT FOR URINARY DEPOSIT, commonly known as STONE IN THE BLADDER. He was operated upon for STONE, the operation affording but partial and temporary relief. A year afterwards he visited the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, at the time passing small quantities of a URINARY DEPOSIT of the TRIPLE PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA and MAGNESIA VARIETY, and his sufferings such *as required that he should be kept constantly under the influence of opiates*. In some eight weeks the solvent properties of the Water *were evident in the diminished consistency of the deposit, the increased quantity discharged, and by its change from Concrete Lumps to fine Sand*, which he discharged to the amount of FOUR OUNCES. After a time, however, the quantity gradually diminished, and finally ceased, and he left the Springs *with the deposit dissolved* and *washed out of the system*, and the *Diathesis fons et origi morbi* altered. *There had been a disappearance of the attending distressing symptoms and great improvement in his general condition.*"

Water, in Cases of One Dozen One-Half Gallon Bottles, $5.00 per Case at the Springs. Full Springs Pamphlet Sent on Application.

THOS. F. GOODE, Prop'r, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR THE NORTHWEST: ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

SPRING, 1890.

EARLY IMPORTATIONS
—OF—

EUROPEAN NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS.

French, English, and Scotch Cheviots in extra large checks and block plaids. They are without doubt the prettiest and most stylish fabrics that will be shown this season.

Among the new weaves that we have received is an assortment of the latest Silk Warp fabrics, "Gloria and Lansdowne Cloths," 48 inches wide. They are silk warp with wool filling. They can be draped beautifully, and are superior to anything ever offered in this class of goods.

We also show an extensive line of Novelty English Cloth Suitings, for tailor-made garments, in hairline and herringbone stripes, checked cassimere effects, etc. They surpass anything of a like character that we have ever had the pleasure of placing before the public.

We have an increased and extensive demand for the popular Mohair Brilliantines, and show them in every color and shade that is new, including "Glaces."

Our collection of French Wool Challies is larger than ever. They are made on all colors of grounds, such as cream, ecru, tan, gray, heliotrope, etc. The designs are simply exquisite.

We would remind purchasers of the unquestionable advantage of early selections.

GARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

"Very Interesting to Ladies."

Special Sale This Week in our

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPT.

50 Doz. Damask Tray and Carving Cloths, 23x32 in., and regularly sold at 50c each..... 25c

Stamped Momie and Plain Linen Splashers, Worth 50c each 25c

Hemstitched Linen Tray and Carving Cloths, 23x32 in., worth $1.00 each..... 45c

Silk Scarfs, with painted Bolting Cloth Ends, usual price $1.00 each 65c

Plain Drapery Silks, 32 in. wide, in 20 different shades, sold at $1.00 per yard 69c

Kismet, 4 cents per ball.
Rope Linen, 5c per skein; 50c per dozen.
Ice Wool, 35c per box.
Towel Racks, 3 rings on rod, 32 cents each.
Headquarters for Briggs' Transfer Patterns.

Flannel Dept.

Outing Flannels and Flannelettes, in Stripes, Plaids, and Dots, extra value, per yard 12½c

French Flannels for Tea Gowns, Wrappers, and Tennis Suits ..... 50c, 65c, and 75c a yard

"The Largest and Best Assortment in the City."

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

COL'D DRESS GOODS.

Great Success of the Season Continued.

52-INCH ALL-WOOL
CLOTH FINISHED MIXED BEIGES
75c.

In addition to the Staple Shades We Have

INDIGO,	ECURIAL,	BISON,	MONETTE,
SAPIN,	EIFFEL,	BOIS DE ROSE,	HERCULANEUM,
LEMON,	SUEZ,	MARYLAND,	BRESIL, Etc., Etc.

"BASEMENT BAZAAR."
75 PIECES
54-Inch All-Wool English Broadcloth
50c.
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FINE FRENCH FLANNELS.

We are showing exquisite Novelties in Tennis and Outing Flannels, which we offer this week as

"Exceptional Bargains."

100 PIECES Flannelettes, In Stripes and Persian Effects, 12½c

100 PIECES Tennis Flannel, In Stripes and Plaids, 15c YARD.

100 PIECES Outing Flannel, In Checks and Stripes, 12½c

50 PIECES Ex. Fine Tennis, New Colors, Stripes, and Plaid, 25c

We also exhibit the best assortment of FAST COLORED GINGHAMS and NOVELTY WASH GOODS in the country.

Attention is invited to our Great Sale of

KID GLOVES and LADIES' UNDERWEAR

NOW IN PROGRESS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Our Importations in Outer Garments, showing advance styles for early spring are now on display:

Ladies' Jackets, Top Coats, Wraps, Cloth Garments, and Walking Dresses, are shown in handsome assortments, *and at prices unquestionably the lowest.*

CHICAGO
Orthopedical Institute,
479 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

Skillful Treatment of Deformities, Ruptures, Curved Spines, Facial Blemishes, Etc.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL with all modern improvements and Pharmacy in connection with institute.

Full staff of COMPETENT PHYSICIANS and Surgeons of reputation.

TRUSSES, CORSETS, BRACES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, and other Deformity Apparatus made to order.

Correspondence solicited.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

J. V. Liebig.

For improved and economic cookery. Use it for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps perfectly in all climates for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.

One pound equal to forty pounds of lean beef of the value of about $7.50.

Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature as shown.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Herne's Electro-Magnetic Rail Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating continuous Electric & Magnetic currents. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 8,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet and references.

Also ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.

DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, or $5 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE,

Full line Carpets, General Household Goods, Cigars, Whips, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 54 & 56 Randolph-st.

Cut Prices on White Goods.

We place on sale this morning: Victoria Lawns, 28 inches wide, at 3½c.
Victoria Lawns, Book Fold, 28 inches wide, at 6¼c.
Victoria Lawns, Book Fold, 31 inches wide, at 8c.
Victoria Lawns, Book Fold, 32 inches wide, at 10c.
Checked Nainsooks at 5c.
Checked Nainsooks at 6½c.
Checked Nainsooks at 8c.
Fine Satin Plaids, Muslins, at 12½c.
India Dimities, Plain Nainsooks, Plain and Lace Tuckings, India Mulls, Persian Lawns, Plain and Figured Swisses, all equally cheap.

The above goods are broken cases, closed from a manufacturer at much less than value.

Walter Proby & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1865.

James H. Walker & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SULTAN LOKOOM.

The Most Delicious Confectionery of the Orient.

In Choice Fruits and Flavors, with and without Almonds,

25c, 40c, 50c, and $1.50 Boxes.

SULTAN SACHET POWDER,
25c per Package.

COSTIKYAN'S ATTAR OF ROSES,
50c and $1.00 Bottles.

For Sale on Main Floor, Center Aisle.

Also at the following well-known houses:
PLOWS, 79 Madison, McVicker's Theater Bldg.
BUCK & RAYNER'S, Cor. State and Madison-sts. and 127 Clark-st.
CHAS. H. SLACK & CO., Wabash-av., Corner Madison.
J. W. TUOHY & CO., W. Madison-st., Corner Peoria, and 170 N. Clark-st.
AUDITORIUM PHARMACY, the Auditorium.
GALE & BLOCKI, 44 Monroe-st., under Palmer House.

James H. Walker & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS 83 Washington-st., Chicago

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

In South Section of 2nd floor we are displaying early Spring Styles of "Tea Gowns."

We offer special bargains in *Flannel Tea Gowns* at prices which will be recognized as *low enough.*

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 84 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. H. P. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Gilson and Feary, 35 State-st., Chicago.

HAIR Ladies, go to Thomas' Hair Bazaar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazaar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale or retail.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890—TEN PAGES

ANOTHER ROAD GOES OUT.

EXIT OF WISCONSIN CENTRAL FROM THE GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

It Takes This Step Because the Union Pacific and Northwestern Have Withdrawn and the Lake Shore and Western, Soo Line, and Other Competitors Are Not Members of the Association—Local Rates East and West of the Missouri River to Be Reduced.

Ever since the Union Pacific and Northwestern gave their notices of withdrawal from the "Gentlemen's" Association and assigned as one of the reasons for so doing that the Northern Pacific had leased the Wisconsin Central, thus establishing a through line between Chicago and the Pacific coast in direct competition with their lines, they had to place themselves in a position to meet that competition, it has been a foregone conclusion that the Wisconsin Central would be the next road to withdraw from the association. The company gave formal notice of withdrawal yesterday as follows:

A. F. Walker, Esq., Chairman Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, Chicago, Ill.—Dear sir: Since receipt of your communication under date of Jan. 27, transmitting notice of the withdrawal of the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railways from the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, this company has very carefully considered whether it could consistently continue a member of the association.

In view of the withdrawal of the two above named companies, together with the fact that the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Milwaukee and Northern, Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul, and Soo Line are not members, it has been decided that these conditions render our withdrawal from the association necessary.

We therefore give you formal notice, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 20 of the articles of association, of our withdrawal from the association thirty days from the date hereof.

Yours truly, S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager.

This leaves but two of the Chicago-St. Paul lines members of the association—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, and the latter, it is believed, will give notice of withdrawal before the end of this month. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City has been dissatisfied for some time past and would have withdrawn before now but for the fact that President Stickney feared it would hurt the new schemes he has on hand, especially his Lyons clearing-house and stock-yards scheme. The collapse of Missouri River and St. Paul rates and the general demoralization in Western railroad affairs now existing have made President Stickney desperate, and he finds it necessary to make an open fight for traffic if he means to secure a fair proportion of the traffic for his road. This he can only do by getting out of the association. As long as he remains a member his company will be handicapped by the rules of the association and will be unable to meet the competition of its competitors which have withdrawn therefrom. Another grievance of President Stickney is that at the last meeting of the Board of Managers a report was submitted by the Executive Board finding that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway had violated the agreement in the transportation of wheat at less than tariff rates under a contract entered into with a shipper in 1887, and a resolution was passed that the penalty provided in Art. XI. of the agreement be assessed.

The St. Louis and San Francisco will be the next road that will bid the "Gentlemen's" Association good-by. This company gave notice a short time ago of its desire for a division of traffic from Kansas and the Southwest, as under existing circumstances it is not able to secure a fair share of the traffic by direct competition. Its evident object in so doing is a pretense for getting out of the association. In the Alton and Burlington cases Chairman Walker directed attention to the fact that traffic could not be divided without violating the anti-pooling clause of the Inter-State law.

It matters but little whether any more roads withdraw from the association or not. To all intents and purposes it is as dead as a door-nail, and all future attempts to lookup or warm it over again will be but so much wasted time. The subject of the presentation of a report by the committee appointed by the Presidents Jan. 14, 1890, to revise present methods and organization was brought up for consideration by the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the special committee appointed at the New York meeting of Presidents should call a meeting of it at the earliest practicable date, but not later than Tuesday, Feb. 25, for the purpose of submitting to it a report of their deliberations.

After considerable discussion the roll was called on the adoption of the resolution, with the following result: Ten in the affirmative, six in the negative, six not voting, and two absent. It will be noticed that the roads voting in the negative and those not voting and absent number fourteen, while ten votes only were recorded in the affirmative. Yet Chairman Walker declared the resolution adopted by a majority vote of the lines which voted upon the question, and he will no doubt call a meeting to hear the report of the committee for Feb. 25. The meeting will be simply a farce, and it is not probable that even the ten lines which voted in the affirmative will be present.

A reorganization of the association is not desired by the Eastern magnates and bankers, even if it could be accomplished. It has been demonstrated during the last year that an agreement the maintenance of which depends entirely upon the good faith of those parties to it is not worth the paper on which it is written. What the Eastern magnates and bankers want is a "trust" that will place their control of all the Western roads completely in their hands. To accomplish this end they have lately conspired to bring about general demoralization in railroad affairs, and the heavy reductions in Western and Northwestern rates that have taken place in the last few days are ascribed to their machinations. Their ultimatum appears to be a trust which they can manage as they please or general ruination of Western railroad interests.

REVISING THE LOCAL RATES.

Tariffs East and West of the Missouri to Be Rearranged.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Western Freight Association met yesterday morning to engage upon the tedious work of revising rates locally east and west of the Missouri River to bring them into line with the reduced rates to the Missouri River authorized the day previous. The reduction in rates to the Missouri River compels the lowering of rates to nearly all points west of the Missouri River and also of the rates to points in Western Iowa and Western Missouri. To many of the latter points the present rates are higher than to the Missouri River, and to continue them would be in violation of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act. The question of reducing trans-Missouri rates was under consideration during the entire forenoon session, and it was finally decided to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the trans-Missouri freight committee regarding the adjustment of rates west of the river. The conference will be held at Chairman Faithorn's office this morning. During the afternoon session the question of bringing the commodity rates into line with the new class rates to the Missouri came up. After a long and animated discussion it was decided not to reduce commodity rates in proportion to the class rates as this would cause too much of a loss to the railroads, but that where commodity rates are found to be higher than the corresponding class rate, they should be reduced to the class rate, and where they are lower than the class rate, they should remain as they are.

The opinion prevails that in view of the large reduction in the rates west-bound to the Missouri River it will become necessary to reduce the rates east-bound from the Missouri River. The latter are out of all proportion to the new west-bound rates. The shippers at the Missouri River points are particularly anxious to bring about a reduction in grain rates. While the corn rates from points west of the river have been reduced 10 per cent no reduction has been made in the rates from Missouri River points proper, which remain at 30 cents per 100 pounds. This, the Missouri River people claim, encourages through shipments and destroys their local markets. The railroad officials, on the other hand, claim that although the nominal grain rates from the Missouri River are proportionately higher than the through rates from points in Nebraska and Kansas, yet the rates locally are actually much lower owing to transit arrangements. In but few instances, they say, the railroads receive more than 15 cents on grain from the Missouri River to Chicago, transit being sold at that rate and even less. It it was not for this transit business, the railroads say, they would unhesitatingly reduce the grain rates from the Missouri River, but as it is the Missouri River people enjoy all the advantage they can reasonably demand. It is quite probable, however, that this transit fraud cannot be practiced much longer. The brief outline of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision in the Rock-Aiton cattle case telegraphed from Washington a few days ago indicates that the stopping of freight in transit and reshipping it afterwards at the original proportion of the through rate is in direct violation of the law and that freight which is stopped off in transit for the purpose of selling it must take local rates if reshipped to original destination. The full text of the decision has not yet been received, but should it turn out to be as indicated in the dispatches the railroads will be compelled to reduce rates locally from Missouri River points and bring them more in conformity with the through rates.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Rock Island engineers have had some grievances lately and showed some inclination to make trouble. The officials of the company entered into negotiations with them, and after a week's conference between the engineers and General Manager St. John all difficulties were amicably adjusted and a new agreement entered into between the two parties.

Chairman Walker of the "Gentlemen's" association has just rendered a decision upon a proposition to authorize a rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds on common soap in car-loads from Missouri River points to Colorado common points, with the usual differentials to other points. In his decision Chairman Walker says he cannot admit the propriety, except in cases of very special urgency, of taking a single article from its standard position. The granting of the rate, Mr. Walker says, would establish an unfortunate precedent, and the circumstances, so far as they have been stated, do not appear to him to warrant the granting of this application, which is therefore disapproved.

The Central Traffic Association and Texas roads have just entered into an agreement establishing through rates and division on traffic between points in the Central Traffic Association and points in Texas and Louisiana. Taking effect March 1 through rates may be made by adding the following sums to the established rates between Texas and Louisiana points and East St. Louis: Cincinnati-Chicago group—First class, 20 cents; second class, 15 cents; third class, 12 cents; fourth class, 10 cents; fifth class, 7 cents; A, 9 cents; B, 8 cents; C, 7 cents; D, 6 cents; E, 5 cents; whisky, 10 cents; soap, 6 cents; candles, 7½ cents; wire and nails, 5 cents; cast-iron water pipe, 5 cents. The western classification as modified for Texas and issued by the Texas railways will govern from starting points in both directions on all the numbered and lettered classes shown therein, excluding commodity rates, which shall apply as published, except that as to returned empty beer packages the established rates will be charged north bound from the Mississippi River. The agreed percentages from Chicago are as follows: Via Fort Madison, East Hannibal, East Louisiana, and East St. Louis, lines east of the Mississippi River to be allowed on 1, 2 and 3 classes 25 per cent; 4, 5, A, B, C, D, and E classes 19 per cent. Via Cairo the lines north to be allowed sweepercentage, plus three cents per 100 pounds on 1, 2, 3, and 4 classes and two cents on 5, A, B, C, D, and E classes, except packing-house product, which shall divide lines east of East Madison, East Hannibal, East Louisiana, and East St. Louis, 10 cents per 100 pounds and via Cairo 12 cents per 100 pounds.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 18:

Wentworth av, 600 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25 x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (W. K. Gore to J. F. Kaber).....	$ 6,000
Bike corner, vacant, dated Dec. 31 (Catherine Bauer to S. Guentzel).....	10,250
Webster av, 98 ft e of Cleveland, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (A. Seifert to H. A. and C. Seifert).....	2,000
The premises No. 628 Fulton st, dated Feb. 17 (C. A. Burgess to P. Miller).....	3,600
Belleplaine av, s e cor of Forty-fifth st, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Feb. 11 (Charles L. Hutchinson to D. S. Conean).....	10,000
Fulton st, 181 ft n of York, w f, 50x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 29 (H. H. Newhall to J. W. Emery).....	8,400
Pilsen st, n e cor of Washington av, w f, 101x 153 ft, dated Jan. 7 (S. F. Bay to Case & Hart)	1,350
Portland av, 25 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 17 (J. McNally to S. Fenton).....	8,000
Lake av, 50 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 18 (M. A. and A. French to C. C. Lamon).....	8,750
Oakley av, bet Van Buren and Harrison sts, e f, 50x126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (A. Fishback to M. Mitford).....	4,500
Canal st, 44 ft n of Adams, e f (Nos. 141-149), 44x 80 ft, dated Feb. 12 (M. McDonald to Nassari & Cassatino).....	38,500
Canal st, 44 ft n of Adams, e f, and ¼ of 44x70½ ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. Cassaretto to F. Cassatino).....	9,625
Twenty-second st, 100 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 18 (J. Schlenker to A. Decker).....	4,000
Lot 16 and part 15, Block 7, Cairndulf's Addition to Edgewater, dated Feb. 6 (W. H. Cairnduff to M. K. Bowyer).....	1,100
Honore st, 273 ft s of Sixty-eighth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. R. Carpenter to C. Wilson).....	3,700
Thirty-seventh, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 30x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (estate of Alex. Murray to D. A. Campbell).....	1,100
Wentworth av, 100 ft s of Seventy-second st, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 15 (C. B. Eggleston to E. W. Whipple).....	2,750
Yale st, 242 ft s of Seventy-first, e f, 40x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (same to Jane McKenney).....	4,600
La Salle st, 95 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 30x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (R. S. and E. Rice to C. La Collins).....	1,000
Wells st, 144 ft n of Carl, w f, 24x101 ft, dated Feb. 15 (A. Lackhardt to H. Lubbe).....	8,600
Thomas st, 48 ft s of Thomas, w f, 24x108 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (estate of Thomas Suffern to J. Schmidt).....	1,100
Winter st, s w cor of Logan, e f, 50x132 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Bouge & Page to M. Kenney).....	2,100
Lots 15 and 16 in Barnes' Addition to Hyde Park, dated Feb. 14 (C. T. Barnes to S. Lengstreth).	1,250
Green st, 225 ft s of Sixtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (M. G. Minnick to Moon).....	4,000
Shields av, 152 ft n of Napoleon place, e f, 26x 124 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (M. E. and A. C. Dale to H. Lubke).....	1,000
Shields av, s f and adjoining above, 26x124 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (D. E. Crum to J. Vorderer)	1,000
Wright st, 27 ft n of Fifty-eighth, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Feb. 8 (Will H. Moore to Joseph Martin).....	3,500
Western av, 300 ft s of Hirsch st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Page & Jacobson to D. Manson).....	1,600
West Taylor st, n e cor of Desplaines, s f, 30 1-10 x118 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (D. O'Connell to H. A. and C. A. Chapin).....	22,500
Sixty-third st, 120 ft e of Sheridan av, s f, 30x98 ft, dated Feb. 17 (J. H. Rhei to J. Lawrence)...	2,700
St. Lawrence av, 273 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1889 (Cronkrite & Johnson to S. J. Watkins).....	1,813
Chestnut st, near Wallace, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Feb. 18 (E. L. Gillette to E. Keenan).....	2,100
Stony Island av, s e cor of Eighty-ninth st, w f, 656x1,128 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (Ebeneser Morgan to Charles E. Hyde).....	20,000
Lot on court bet State st and Wabash av, 200 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 13 (Arthur Dixon to Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.).....	6,000
Halsted av, n w cor of Evergreen court, n e f, 50 x125 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (H. and O. Kaehler to J. B. Tomashek).....	1,100

LEASE.

Jacob Roth has leased to H. J. Lehman for 99 years from Feb. 17, the property on West Van Buren st, 110 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 165 ft to Boston av; the rent is nothing for first 6 months, and for the next 5 years $3,600 per annum, the balance of the term is to be $7,000 per annum.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Armitage av, n e cor of Humboldt boulevard, s f, 124x117 ft, by Mills & Spofford.

Wabash av, s w cor of Ninety-fourth st, 10 acres, by H. A. Calland.

Wilson av, 250 ft e of California, s f, 132x132½ ft, by H. Kerr.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

James E. Otis, addition, Nos. 280-282 Wabash avenue, to cost $6,000.

John Murtagh, two-story store and office, No. 800 Thirty-fifth street, to cost $4,000.

Mrs. Delia A. Kilton, two-story dwelling, — Polk street, to cost $2,500.

George W. Finch, two and one-half-story flats, stores, Nos. 169-171 Francisco street, to cost $6,000.

J. Mondey, three-story store and flats, No. 535 West Twentieth street, to cost $6,000.

Lot 16 and part 15, Block 7, Cairndulf's Addition to Edgewater, dated Feb. 6 (W. H. Cairnduff to M. K. Bowyer).

Honore st, 273 ft s of Sixty-eighth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. R. Carpenter to C. Wilson).

Thirty-seventh, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 30x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (estate of Alex. Murray to D. A. Campbell).

Wentworth av, 100 ft s of Seventy-second st, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 15 (C. B. Eggleston to E. W. Whipple).

Yale st, 242 ft s of Seventy-first, e f, 40x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (same to Jane McKenney).

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Halsted av, n w cor of Evergreen court, n e f, 50 x125 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (H. and O. Kaehler to J. B. Tomashek).

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

A delicious fat producing drink which does not disturb.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

FENCING THE LATEST HOBBY OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

How the King of Belgium Wants the Money for His Silver Jubilee to Be Raised—Cardinal Manning Avoids a Second Misunderstanding with His Flock—The Death of Lord Sydney a Great Loss to the Queen—Expenses of the Parnell Commission.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The German Emperor's letters on the working classes do not meet with approval from Germany's aristocracy. The court attributes them to the influence of the Empress Frederick. Her son, it is now seen, has imbibed more of the strongly sentimental side of his father's character than his earlier speeches seemed to indicate. His solicitude for the wage-earner has not prevented his German Majesty from taking up a new hobby—that of fencing, which he now practices for an hour or two every day. Col. von Dresky, a former gymnasium-master, finds him a ready pupil. This officer a few years ago introduced a treatment from which the Emperor's left arm derived considerable benefit.

REMEMBERED BY EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

Coblenz, the favorite residence of the late Empress Augusta, benefits by her will in the sum of £6,000, most of which is to be applied to the improvement of the river front—an improvement which it certainly needs.

The Empress has left a collection of correspondence, and this may at some future time be published as supplementary to her memoirs, the manuscript of which was a few days ago delivered to the Emperor. Her Majesty, it is found, has carefully preserved letters from many literary and scientific celebrities on whose behalf she more than once grew almost enthusiastic.

DON'T AGREE WITH THE KING.

The King of the Belgians and his subjects do not share the same opinion as to the manner in which the silver wedding of his reign is to be celebrated. The King wishes the money voted to be employed for some philanthropic purpose, but Brussels has of late suffered greatly from a paucity of visitors, and the municipality desires to organize a series of brilliant fêtes and illuminations.

THE DEATH OF LORD SYDNEY.

Lord Sydney's death is a very great loss to the Queen, and she felt it very much. For years he had been in most confidential relations with her and all the royal family, and almost daily his work was a letter to the Queen detailing all the social and political on dits of the day. He advised her a great deal in matters of business and about the investment of her money, in which latter capacity he was succeeded by Lord Cross. The sympathy of every one is great with Lady Sydney, for after a life of the greatest happiness and devotion she is left a childless widow and quite broken down by her loss. Lord Sydney was in many respects an ideal Lord Chamberlain, and his death severs the one remaining link between the Queen's household and that of the preceding reign. Gout and age had of late years sadly impaired his commanding presence, and on the last occasion he appeared in public he was unable to ascend the staircase of the Buckingham palace without assistance. Amongst his colleagues he was popularly known as "Polonius," and upon all questions connected with his particular department he was the greatest living authority. He was a firm believer in blood and merit, and showed little mercy to the parvenaux riches and other unconserving sanhrants.

A SECOND MISUNDERSTANDING AVOIDED.

The Papal dispensation under which meat may be eaten in Lent in those countries where influenza prevailed has already been published to their flocks by the Bishops, and among these, as might be expected, is Cardinal Manning, although there are complaints of a certain fishy ambiguity in the phrases used by his Eminence in proclaiming the philanthropic message. It happened in 1866, in the first Lent of his Archbishopric, that there was cholera in London, and that the Cardinal issued a somewhat similar dispensation, which, when read in church, called forth from an aged Irishwoman the exclamation: "This is what comes of having a Protestant Archbishop." Possibly it is in view of such a misunderstanding that his Eminence is less direct in the terms of his dispensation than his neighbor, the Bishop of Southwark.

PARNELL COMMISSION EXPENSES.

The Government is satisfied with the report of the Parnell Commission and so is the Irish party, which is paying a high compliment to the impartiality of the judges. But after the decree comes the bill, and the question of cost is agitating Downing street and Printing-House square. The Government will probably ask for a vote to defray the expenses of the witnesses, which has always been done in the case of royal commissions. The shorthand reporters will be paid for by the Government, and they are always a heavy expense. It is said the case will cost the *Times* £150,000, at the most favorable calculations. Had the case been an overwhelming triumphing one a public subscription might have been successful, but as the feeling is more negative than anything else the possibility of such a thing seems remote.

CHILDERS' INDIAN TOUR.

Mr. Childers is apparently enjoying his Indian tour and is seen in most of the places in which the genus globe-trotter is supposed to delight. He has been the guest of Sir Auckland Colvin, and was also staying with Mr. Douglas Straight at Allahabad, which station has had gayeties and is still gay. A big ball was given in honor of the English cricketers, who seem to be having a good time, and are feted all round. Mr. Straight, who always is a host in himself, has been very busy.

THE LATE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The late Sultan of Zanzibar was in every way inferior to though better than his predecessor, Said Barghas. He owed his nomination two years entirely to English influence, but since his accession has proved difficult to manage. His moroseness, bad temper, and want of courtesy proved a great trial to Col. Ewan-Smith, but it must be admitted that his position is a trying one. His sympathies were English and German by turn, and on the very day he died Emperor William made him a Knight of the Red Eagle.

THE SAVERNAKE ESTATES.

Sir Edward Guinness has paid two visits to Marlborough, and it is understood that in the event of the Court of Chancery authorising the sale of the Savernake estates he will probably become the purchaser of the residential home and a portion of the property, including Savernake Forest and Totenham Park. The sale, however, will be strenuously opposed by Lord Henry Bruce and other members of the family. Savernake is the finest and largest woodland domain in the country and affords a variety of most beautiful sylvan scenery.

WATERLOO MEMORIAL AT BRUSSELS.

The last stone of the base of the Waterloo memorial at Brussels was placed in position last week, and Count Jacques de Laiaing's emblematical figure, which is to crown it, is now in the caster's hand. It is of colossal size, and represents Britannia on her travels lowering the flag at the tomb of her Waterloo heroes. The whole sum required for the monument has been raised and there is a small balance in hand. It is hoped that either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Cambridge may be induced to unveil it in July. Two or three other skeletons are to be brought from the battlefield and deposited in the mausoleum below the statue. Count Jacques, though under 30, is reckoned among the most eminent of living Belgian artists. In America he is favorably known for the figure of Chevalier Robert de la Salle, which stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN'S BALL AT LEAMINGTON.

Leamington is more than usually gay this winter, and in the days immediately before Lent there has been quite a plethora of dances and entertainments. Last Monday the bachelors of the Tennis Court Club invited their friends to the annual gentlemen's ball at the town-hall. A liberal use of art draperies and hot-house flowers and shrubs made the assembly-room and adjacent corridors vistas of bright and charmingly contrasted colors. The attendance was large and the whole of the arrangements admirable. Thursday Lady Warwick opened a café chantant at the pump-room. The room was lighted with innumerable fairy lamps, and stallholders were dressed in the costume of the attendants at continental cafés, and capital theatrical entertainments were given.

THE CLERGY OF LONDON DISGUSTED.

The Bishop of London has not occupied an enviable position in his diocese during the last three years and things now seem to be going from bad to worse. The Bishop has again manifested a cynical indifference to the claims of his own clergy by filling one of the best livings in his gift—St. Michael's at Hackney—with another of his Devonshire friends, who is principally known in the diocese as an ardent teetotaler. The disgust and indignation of the London clergy may be well imagined. Nothing like the nepotism of Bishop Temple has been known in the diocese of London since the reign of George III.

THE COMTE DE PARIS' MISTAKE.

Said a Frenchman of position to me the other day apropos of the escapade of the Duc d'Orleans: "That young man has made a wonderful coup—such a coup as his father could never have accomplished."

"What," I asked, "should the Comte de Paris have done to win popularity?"

"Done," replied my friend, "he should have swam the Seine on horseback, naked and with a drawn sword in his mouth. He would have been the people's idol ever after."

And, really, I think that sort of thing would have captivated the people, perhaps.

A CHRISTIE SALE.

A collection of miniatures to be sold at Christie's Friday includes specimens by the best masters—Cosway, Hymer, Collins, Hone, Smart, and Bone. Among the portraits are those of George Prince of Wales, Mr. Siddons, George III., George IV., Emperor Frederick, the Prince of Wales, Princess Charlotte, the Duchess of Wellington, Queen Anne, Lady Emily Fox, Walpole, Sir Walter Scott, the Cromwell family, David Garrick, John I., the Duke of Bradford, Miss O'Neil, Peter the Great, and Fanny Kemble. Besides these are those of many other people of much interest. Among the pictures which belonged to Wilkie Collins, and which are to be sold at Christie's Saturday, is a veritable gem. This is a view of the Bay of Naples by William Collins in which the painting of a deep blue sea is positively perfect. This little picture excited the rapturous admiration of the late Sir Robert Peel, who made a fabulous offer for it to the artist, who was his intimate friend. But Mr. Collins declared that he would keep for himself the best picture in that line he ever painted, and afterward refused another most tempting bid from that fine judge, the late Jacob Bell.

EDMUND YATES.

THE TARIFF ON POTTERY.

A Petition Which Has Been Signed by All the Dealers in Chicago.

The following petition has been signed by all the leading dealers in pottery in Chicago and forwarded to Washington:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The undersigned importers of foreign and dealers in domestic earthenware and glassware in Boston respectfully ask your consideration of the following statement concerning the tariff on pottery.

You are aware that prior to the Tariff act of 1883 the rate of duty on china not decorated was 45 per cent and on decorated 60 per cent; and on all classes of earthenware (except brown "stoneware" and "stoneware above ten gallons capacity), whether plain or decorated, 40 per cent ad valorem.

By that act rates were increased to 55 per cent on china and earthenware if plain and 60 per cent if decorated in any manner; and though this increase in rates was partially offset by the exemption from duty of packages, charges, etc., on which duty had previously been imposed it was nevertheless a material increase on white and printed earthenware used by the masses.

The present rate of duty on earthenware is excessive and burdensome, having been increased from 10 per cent in 1789-1794, 20 per cent in 1816-1840, 30 per cent in 1857-1861, 40 per cent in 1862-1883, to 55 and 60 per cent under the present law; and as these wares are necessary to the comfort and convenience of every family in the land we most earnestly urge a material reduction.

The United States census reports for 1880 show that the total number of persons of all ages employed in the manufacture of "stone earthenware" in the United States in that year was 9,494, and that the total amount paid in wages was $3,270,393, an average of $345.41 per person employed, or about $1.15 per day, considering 300 working days in the year, while to furnish these 10,000 employés with even this meager support fifty millions or more of people are compelled to pay a tax of about 50 per cent on all the pottery ware used in their homes.

It is doubtless true that the number of employés has increased since 1880, but it is equally true that that increase is more than offset by the number included in the above estimate who are engaged in making the common brown stoneware, flower-pots, etc., which would be made in this country even if there was no duty on them.

The United States Treasury report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 (the latest yet published), shows that the amount of duty collected on china and earthenware in that year was $8,522,147.39, an average rate of 58 7-100 per cent on the dutiable value of the goods $6,076,989.87).

It has been claimed by the advocates of the present high rate of duty that the wages of pottery operatives in this country are 100 per cent higher than in England, and that the protective duty should be equivalent to the difference in wages. Assuming this to be correct, which, however, we do not admit, we find that the wages paid to English operatives to produce the same amount of ware as produced in this country in 1880 would be just one-half of that paid here, or $2,076,481.74, while a uniform duty of 40 per cent on the imports of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as above, would yield an income of $2,430,795.94 or $354,314.20 (about 17 per cent) more than the difference in wages.

In view of these facts we feel justified in asking that the tariff on china and earthenware be reduced.

And we protest against the reimposition of duty on crates, hogsheads, and cases, which are necessary solely to protect the ware during transportation.

We also protest against the reimposition of duty upon inland freight charges; that it is in accordance with equity to collect duty upon the merchandise only and not upon the outside packages, which have no integral relationship to the merchandise itself. If, however, duties are to be reimposed on packages and inland freights, we claim that the rates of duty—to wit: 60 per cent on white and printed earthenware and 50 per cent on china, rates then in force, should be restored, those rates being in force when by the act of 1883 packages and inland freights were freed from duty and when the rates were reduced to 55 and 60 per cent to compensate for the change.

We urge this adjustment in fairness to all concerned.

The reduction in the Senate bill of '88 from 60 per cent to 55 per cent on china falls somewhat short of this difference, but the change from 55 per cent to 50 per cent on the wares in the lower class, being the common wares for the masses and on which the charges for packages and inland freights bear so much larger a proportion, is far from an adjustment, and the restoration of the rate of 40 per cent would more nearly compensate for the increased tax burden proposed.

We believe that what is known as "printed earthenware" should be classed with white earthenware and subject to the same rate of duty of white earthenware, as it is now the ware commonly used by the masses and in the farming districts is fast displacing white earthenware, its cost being nearly as low.

We also call attention to the fact that since the act of 1883 the domestic potters have adopted the practice largely of shipping their ware in bulk in car-lots where no packages are required, while all foreign pottery of necessity requires expensive outside packages, which are usually of no value at retailers' hands except for kindling-wood.

BOSTON, January, 1890.

SAWTELLE'S MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Valuable Testimony That Adds to the Chain of Evidence.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 18.—Snow has fallen steadily since midnight and has checked for the present the search on land for the head of the murdered Hiram Sawtelle. It is probable that the water in the river will be lowered and the river dragged in the hope of finding the head, tools, and clothes. Officers think such a disposition of these things the most natural one for the murderer to choose. Yesterday the grave where the trunk and legs were found was again thoroughly overhauled, but no trace of the head was discovered.

Another witness who heard the shots was found today in the person of Mrs. Weaver, who lives in the first house beyond the piece of woods in which the shots were heard by others. John Meakin of Lebanon, Me., states he met the team on the afternoon of the murder near the grave; that one man was driving and the other lay back as if sick or dead. These witnesses make still more complete the chain of evidence.

Chicagoans at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—George M. Pullman arrived here today in his private car, accompanied by his wife and the Misses Pullman. The party are guests at the new hotel, in which Mr. Pullman is a stockholder. Gen. J. B. Carson, General Manager of the Mason Route, also arrived today by special car, and will remain several days.

RAISING A NOVEL POINT.

MRS. NELLIE P. PERDIEU'S SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Claiming the Right to Take Advantage of the Idaho Law in Bringing Action for the Loss of Her Husband's Life—Buffalo Merchants Who Will Be Asked to Account for Some Lumber—Decision in Favor of Galesburg—Reedy Will Contest.

A novel law point is raised in a suit begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Mrs. Nellie P. Perdieu against the Northern Pacific Railroad company. Mrs. Perdieu's husband, Charles H. Perdieu, a freight engineer on the Northern Pacific railroad, was killed in a collision Dec. 3, 1888, in Idaho. As the Idaho statute, unlike that of Illinois, has no $5,000 limit to damages to be recovered for a life, Mrs. Perdieu's attorneys, Case, Hudd & Hogan, claim that she is entitled to recover under the Idaho law. Perdieu was 27 years old, and earned $1,800 a year. If he had lived his natural life it would have been worth $60,000 to her, she says. As it is, she and her son Rogie are deprived of their only support.

George P. Haines and Morris E. Frisch, who compose the wealthy lumber firm of Haines & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., have reason to regret that business called them to Chicago recently. Their regret is due to the fact that service was had on them in three actions of trover for $80,000 each. The suits are connected with the failure of L. H. Sanborn of Ossineke, Mich., about two years ago. Sanborn, before failing, bought 2,000,000 feet of lumber, worth about $60,000, from the T. W. Harvey Lumber company and the Soper Lumber company of Chicago. The lumber could not be found, and it was ascertained, it is alleged, that it had been shipped to Haines & Co. For two years the Chicago firms have been awaiting an opportunity to get service on the firm in Cook County. Late Saturday evening Attorney John H. Hamline met Haines and Frisch on Dearborn street. There was a mutual recognition, but no cordiality in the greeting. Hamline managed to find a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, get out a summons, but could not locate the men until Monday night, when they were found at the Tremont House. Hamline will now have a chance to explain in a Cook County, instead of in a Federal, court what they know about the lumber.

A replevin suit to recover possession of Uncle Dan and Jockey, two jumpers that appeared at the West Side races the last two seasons, was tried before Judge Anthony and a jury yesterday. The horses belonged to ex-Ald. Larry Yore in 1888. The Sheriff seized them to satisfy a judgment for $700 in favor of William Ahrens and M. Warner. The horses were found in the possession of Pat. Dougherty, who had taken them on a mortgage which he held. Luke Yore, a brother of Larry, brought the replevin suit against the Sheriff, but failed to convince the jury that the thoroughbreds were his property, and a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the City of Galesburg has the right to conduct its own water-works, affirming Judge Gresham's decision in the case of the City of Galesburg against the Galesburg Water-Works company. The suit was to forfeit the company's franchise, it being charged that the company had not complied with the terms of its incorporation, as the water it furnished was polluted from slaughter-houses, cesspools, and other sources. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company acquired the ownership of the company under foreclosure and continued the fight. Justice Blatchford in delivering the opinion of the court sustaining Judge Gresham said the City of Galesburg was not a party to the issue of the company's bonds, and of this the purchasers had notice. The company having failed to fulfill its contract the city had a right to its rescission.

Edmund Tietz, the 4-year-old son of Joseph Tietz, was run over and killed by a wagon belonging to the Consolidated Bottling company on Dickson street, near Blackhawk, July 31, 1888. The boy's father brought suit for $5,000 damages against the company, and yesterday a jury in Judge An

BYRON L. SMITH, President. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, Cashier.

The Northern Trust Company,

217 La Salle-st., Rookery Building.

Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID IN.....$1,000,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders.....1,000,000

Respectfully Solicits Your Bank Account, on which it will allow you interest.

Makes collateral Loans at lowest rates.
Is authorized and prepared to act as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, etc.
Accepts Trusts of every description.
Acts as custodian of Wills and other valuable papers.

INVITES A CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW IF YOU CONTEMPLATE CREATING A TRUST BY WILL, or THE APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTOR, THAT IT MAY MAKE KNOWN ITS ADVANTAGES, TERMS, etc.

INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS AND TITLE THERETO ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Bartlett, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
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E. W. Clippinger, of Marshall Field & Co.
Marvin Hughitt, Pres. Chi. & Northwestern R. R.
Charles L. Hutchinson, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank.
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Invest in Glen Ellyn Acres

BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Street Improvements to Commence at Once

Private Excursion Leaves Wells-st. Depot via C. & N. W. R. R. THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8:30 a. m., returning at 2:40 p. m.

IF YOU ARE looking for an INVESTMENT where you CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY INSIDE OF 90 DAYS join THE PARTY. Have a FREE RIDE, HAVE A FINE DINNER, view the GRANDEST SCENERY, DRINK OF THE FINEST MINERAL WATER EVER analyzed—YOUR CHOICE of SIX DIFFERENT SPRINGS. Look over a subdivis on ALL lying contiguous to a GRAND PARK OF 165 ACRES that can NEVER have its equal on THIS CONTINENT—strong language, BUT PERSONAL INSPECTION WILL SATISFY the MOST CREDULOUS. CALL AT OUR OFFICE, EXAMINE THE BIRD'S-EYE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, receive a blue print or map GIVING you the NAME of the ACTUAL PURCHASER instead of being DEFACED by the STEREOTYPED PHRASE "SOLD," "SOLD," "SOLD."

SETH RIFORD, E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44. 125 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Poso Irrigation District, Kern County, California.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of Poso irrigation District for the purchase of the bonds of the said district at any time after the publication of this notice and until 7 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of March, 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m. of said day at the office of said board at Deland, Kern County, State of California. Said bonds are issued under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled: An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes. Approved March 7, 1887. There are six hundred of said bonds, each of the denomination of five hundred dollars. Said bonds in form and substance conform to the provisions of the said act. They carry interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

None of the said bonds will be sold for less than 90 per cent of the face value thereof.

Said proposals will be opened at the aforesaid time and place and the purchase of said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder. Said board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All communications relative to said bonds also will be addressed to J. E. Anderson, the Secretary of said board, at Spottswood, Kern County, California.

The legality of said organization of said District and the proceedings had for the issue and sale of said bonds has been judicially determined by the Superior Court of the County of Kern, in said State.

Done by the order of the Board of Directors of Poso Irrigation District this 1st day of October, 1889.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check to said district, for 10 per cent. P. C. DORSEY, President.
J. E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Union Stock Yards Company,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA,

Received in 1889 111,855 Cattle and 610,102 Hogs, against 84,915 Cattle and 429,025 Hogs in 1888—over 40 per cent of growth in one year.

Tributary to Sioux City are over 140,000 square miles of richest corn belt, over which the Sioux Reservation will add 11,000,000 fertile acres.

Eight trunk lines—the C., M. & St. P., Ill. Cent., Sioux City & Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley, the Omaha, the C. & N. W. west, the U. P., the Sioux City & Nor., connecting the Manitoba and the Pacific Short Line—radiate from Sioux City, a total mileage of 24,796 miles, and all connect with the STOCK YARDS, which furnishes the best accommodations for stock from the great grazing grounds of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and the Missouri Valley.

The Sioux City Packing House plants exceed $3,000,000 in value.

For receipts, shipments, etc., see daily telegraphic report in commercial column.

Through traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific must pass through Sioux City.

$900,000

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 30-YEAR 6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

(Los Angeles, California, Horse Railway and Cable Company.)

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago Trustees.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.,
(A. O. S. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
130 La Salle Street.

We reserve the right to advance the price of these bonds at any time without notice. Particulars furnished upon application.

As to the above bonds we refer to Mr. C. B. Holmes, who is President of both the Chicago City Ry. Co. and the Pacific Ry. Co.

Central Safety Deposit Vaults

CONDUCTED BY THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,

The Rookery Building,
La Salle and Adams-sts., Chicago.

SAFES FOR RENT AT $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.

Unequaled for strength of construction and convenience of arrangement. The largest and most thoroughly watched Vaults in the world.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d Vice-President.
JAMES T. GIBBS, Cashier.
ROBERT BOYD, Manager Safety Deposit Vaults.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Loans Upon Real Estate

In Cook County at Current Rates in sums to suit AT THE BANK of

FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
108 LA SALLE-ST.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT

For Manufacturing or Wholesale Business. One of the finest manufacturing buildings on the West Side, Nos. 42 and 44 West Monroe-st., 5 stories and basement, 40x185. Large engine, two boilers, two elevators, etc. Possession May 1st, 1890, or sooner if necessary.

CHAS. C. WHITAKER, Room 650 The Rookery.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Buys and sells on commission.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. K. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

Money to Loan

In large or small sums on real estate security at lowest current rates without attorney fee.

D. S. PLACE & CO.,
149 & 151 La Salle-st., 1st Floor Major Block.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
New York	$146,359,920	$147,650,674
Boston	14,461,518	16,502,413
Chicago	11,481,000	9,882,000
Philadelphia	12,256,849	12,256,849
St. Louis	3,907,148	4,295,794
Baltimore	2,517,379	2,383,895
New Orleans		2,786,292

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@60c discount; Boston, 10 to 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

An excellent demand is still the feature of the local money market, as reported by the bankers. While in most instances there is no doubt that the demand is excellent, it is a fact that some of the local banks were considerable customers for commercial paper yesterday and Monday. The condition of the local commercial paper market would indicate that there are still plenty of funds in the bank vaults. The weakness of New York exchange, however, bears out the statement of the active demand for funds here. New York exchange sold nearly all day at 60c discount. It was weak and dull even at that figure. Sterling exchange continues to weaken. Rates went off still further yesterday, there are few bills offered and the demand amounts to but little. Cable information yesterday was to the effect that the Bank of England rate will be reduced to 5 per cent Thursday. This is doubted in some quarters. The bank rate has been held up in the face of conditions that would usually bring about a reduction. The reasons that it is thought were potent in keeping up that rate still exist. If the rate of interest is reduced the exchange rate will probably weaken still further. Rates yesterday were:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	483½	487½
Actual rates	482¾	486¼
Documentary	481¾	485¼

Business at the Chicago Stock Exchange continues dull. All activity was confined to West Chicago Street railroad stock yesterday, though there was no movement of any significance in that. The trading in bonds is dull. The total sales yesterday were $37,500. The security business at the banks has dropped to about nothing at all. Sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday were:

10 shares Western Stone Co		108
10 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D.		48½
960 shares West Chi. St. R. R. Co.		96⅛@96¼
$ 4,000 American Brew. & Malt 6s		102½
13,000 Chi. Gaslight and Coke Co.		93⅛@93¾
15,000 Consumer' Gas 5s, b. 30		87⅞@88
8,000 West Chi. St. R. R. 5s		100¾
1,500 Auditorium 5s		102½
5,000 N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 40s		90

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a † indicates a price asked with no bid:

Calumet Iron & S. Co. 48	†Western Stone Co. 109
Chicago City Ry. 320	Chi. C. & D. 5-90s 103½
Chicago Edison Co. 112	Chi. B'd of T. 10-60s 105
Chicago Gas Trust Co. 44⅝	Chi. G. L. & C. Co. 5s 1907 93¾
Chi. Pass. R. R. Co. 95	Chi. S. S. & C. Co. 5s 1926 90
Chi. Arc Light & P. Co. 92	Con. Gas Ist m. 5s 1900 87¾
Diam'd M'f'g Co. of Ill. 145	N. C. C. R. Ist m. 6s 1900 114
Illinois Brick Co. 98	Ogden Gas 1st m. 6s 1907 .....
N. Chi. St. R. R. Co. 130¾	W. C. S. Ry. 1st m. 5s 1909 .....
U. Stock Y. & T. Co. 173¾	W. Stone Co. 5s .....
West Chi. Ry. Co. 68	†Chicago Tel. Co. 200
†W. Chi. & R. R. 95¾	

Ex-Congressman Dunnam's circular letter of Monday said: "We think we are in a position to say that had it not been for filibustering as allowed by the rules the last Congress would have settled the [Pacific railroad] matter, and that the present Congress will grant the extension of time we feel confident." This is of some interest "considering the source." St. Paul earnings increased for the second week of February $32,688. Wisconsin Central for the same week shows an increase of $20,811. Atchison earnings for the first week in February show an increase of $130,000. Atchison's increase for January was $864,000, making a total increase this year of $464,029.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It was evident at the close yesterday that the stock market was rapidly getting into an oversold condition, and that an upward turn was imminent. The change in the course of prices came, however, sooner than had been generally expected. Strong bull support developed at the opening, and in St. Paul, Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific the bull manipulators, together with near coverings, sent prices up rapidly.

The noteworthy advances of the forenoon were: Atchison, ½; Canada Southern, 1¼; Colorado Coal, 1¾; Chicago Gas, ¾; Lackawanna, 1½; Missouri Pacific, ⅝; New England, ⅝; Oregon Transcontinental, 1¼; Pullman, ½; Sugar Trusts, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅝.

The tone of the market at noon was hopeful and prices firm. Early in the afternoon the market turned dull, nearly all the trading being confined to Rock Island and Sugar Trusts, which sold up rapidly. Toward the close the market was heavy. There was a sharp rally in the later afternoon market, but the strong tone was not restored. Lackawanna was notably buoyant at times. Generally prices closed a fraction over the noon level.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3¼ to 5 per cent, last loan 3¾, closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 85 for sixty-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 221,045 shares, including: Atchison, 4,350; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,700; Louisville and Nashville, 8,150; Missouri Pacific, 12,150; Reading, 10,650; St. Paul, 30,425; Union Pacific, 9,362.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Feb. 18.	Closing. Feb. 17.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	700	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Atchison	4,110	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛
Am. Cable	200	145	145	145	145
C. B. & Q.	3,550	107⅝	106¾	107⅝	106¾
Canada Southern	700	56¾	55¾	56¾	55¾
Central Pacific	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	630	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¼
Do 1st pfd	650	61	60	61	61
Do 2d pfd	1,500	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¼
Con. Gas	600	160	160	160	160
Col. Coal & I.	1,300	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
C., St. L. & P.	120	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Do pfd	1,450	62	62	62	.....
Chic. Gas Trust	400	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼
C., C. C. & St. L.	4,000	69	68¼	69	68¼
Do pfd	600	96	96	96	96
D. M. & F.	60	47	47	47	.....
D., L. & W.	14,600	136¾	135¾	136¾	135¾
Erie	2,000	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼
Do pfd	1,100	69	68¾	69	68¾
Do seconds	5,000	101¾	101¼	101¾	.....
G., R. W. & St. P.	40	7	7	7	.....
Hocking Valley	100	21	21	21	.....
Ill. Cent.	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Jersey Central	900	119	118	119	117¾
K. & T.	1,100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
L. N. A. & C.	100	47	47	47	.....
Lake Shore	1,300	105¾	105	105¾	105
Louis. & N.	5,300	83	82¼	83	82¼
Long Island	120	57	57	57	56¾
L. E. & W.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Do pfd	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	.....
Lead Trust	6,500	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
Mo. Pacific	11,550	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
M., L. S. & W.	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115
Mich. Cent.	200	91	91	91	91
Mex. Cent.	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Minn. & St. L.	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Manhattan	1,000	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¼
Northwestern	2,550	109	108¾	109	108¾
New England	2,000	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Northern Pacific	200	31	31	31	31
Do pfd	2,255	79¾	78¾	79¾	78¾
Nor. & W. pfd	500	67	67	67	.....
Nash. & Chat.	300	86	85¾	86	85¾
N. Y., S. & W.	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
O. & L.	1,600	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼

Oregon Trans.	700	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
Ont. & W.	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Omaha Com.	250	35	35	35	.....
O. I. & W.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
Pacific Mail	200	37	36	36	37¼
Pullman	100	199	199	199	199
Peoria, D. & E.	100	21	21	21	.....
Reading	10,650	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Richmond Term'l.	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	300	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Rock Island	5,400	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
Rome & W.	100	105	105	105	104
Southern Pac.	600	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¼
St. Paul	10,425	87¾	86¾	87¾	86¾
Do pfd	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	112
St. P., M. & M.	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	110
St. L. & S. F. pfd	300	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
Sugar Trust	53,300	69¾	67¾	69¾	68¾
Texas Pacific	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tenn. Coal	400	47	46¾	47	46¾
Union Pacific	9,362	57¾	56¾	57	56¾
U. S. & N.	200	80	80	80	.....
Wab. & N. pfd	100	94	94	94	.....
Wabash	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	11
Do pfd	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	26¾
Western Union	1,100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wis. Central	1,750	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Whisky Trust	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122¾	U. S. 4½s reg	108¾
U. S. 4s coup	122¾	U. S. 4½s coup	109¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$400 A&D 1st	97½	$8000 M&NIst of 1913 en	108¼@109
3000 B&O 5s	108¾	1000 M&NJ con	116
2000 CNJ 1st con	121¾	$4000 M K&T con 6s	111¾
1000 CP& gld 6s of '95	111¾	1000 MAO gm	64
6000 CP& gld 6s of '96	112¾	5000 NYL&W 1st 6s	108
6000 CP& gld 6s of '97	112¾		107¾@108¼
2000 CB&Q 7s	127	5000 N Mo 1st	112
5000 C&Alton 7s	125	4000 NP& 6s 2d	114¾
5000 C& IC 1st	96	6000 N Pa 6s 2d	110
1000 CP&SL 5s	94¾	6000 N Pa Term 1st	117¾
1000 CP&Pacific	100¾	6000 N Pa 1st reorg ctf	104
10000 OS&PM&O con	120¾@120¾	20000 OT 6s	105¾
		8000 R&D deb	103
10000 CB&Q 5s	107¾	3000 R&W&O con	101¾
1000 Erie 1st m	120	8000 StL&AT 1s	87¼@87¾
2000 FtW&Dist	104	5000 SPa of Ari 1st	103¾
11000 Ill Cen 5½s	118¾	5000 T Pac 2d inc	38¾@39
1000 Ill Cen 4s	95¾	9000 Tex 1st 6s	104
1000 LS 1st reg	125¾	2000 Un Pi 1st 6s	118
5000 LongDock 7s	109¾	3000 WabRR1st	109¾@110
1000 L&N tr bd 5s	111¾	10000 Wab RR 2d	93¾
1000 L&N con 6s	107¾	5000 W Md 1st 4s	93¾@94
13000 LNO&T 1st	90	7000 WNY&P 1st	110
1000 LStL&T 1st	97¾@98	1000 WU Col Tr 5s	103¾
5000 Mahl 1st	103¾	9000 Wis Cent Co 1st	92¾@93¼
1000 MoK 2d	109¾		

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

120 West NatBk	96	10000 M K&T bd rights	8¾
25 LeatherMfg	33	1000 M L&W 6s	90
3000 Tenn Settl 3s	74	6000 NPa 2d reg	114
1500 A & P 6d 4s	104¾	2000 NP& M 1st	103¾@104
$ 4,000 American Brew. & Malt 6s	102½	1000 N P 25 yr deb 5s	87¾
1000 Am Bell Tel Co	193	1000 ORR&N 1st	104
4000 CNJ g m 6s	111	1000 ORAN 1st	100
13000 CPa—SanJ Branch	118¾	2000 P&R 1st pfd	67¾
11000 Cahoma	100	17000 RZA1st-DAM ctf	104¾@105
10000 CGL&CColst	94	2000 StLAAT 2d	23¾@24
6000 CRI&P 5s cp	113¾	3000 StLAAT 2d pfd	39¾@40
1000 CRI&P 6s reg	114¾	1000 StLAT 2d pfd	70¾
1000 Flint&PM 1st	121	5000 Shen V g m 1st	52
4000 FtW&Dist	104	5000 TPac 2d inc	39
1000 Kan C&O 1st	114	1000 T P 1st—Bd 1st	112¾@113
1000 Kan Pa 1st	104	1000 U P 1st—3s	115
1000 KyCIst&G	84¾	7000 ValR of O 6s	104¾
4000 L S 1st cp	104	5000 W Sh 1st	109¾
5000 LN A&C 2d	104	5000 WabRR 1st	109¾
2000 MASP1-CAM 1st	112¾	1000 WS gtd 5s	103¾
23000 M K&Tgn 6s trst rcts	92¾@93¼	2000 W Un Tel 1st 5 bonds	109¾
		3000 Wis Cen Co 1st	86¾@86¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

25 Tradesm B	90	120000 M&T bd rights	8¾
1000 AC&P 1st	95¾		8¾@8¾
20000 CSt L gtd	108¾@108¾	10000 NYL&W 1st con 5s	108¾
7000 Can So 2d	100	3000 N Pa 1st cp	115¾
1000 CNJ g m 5s reg	111¾	5000 NPa 1st reg	115¾
1000 CBI&P Neb 5s	93¾	1000 NPa 2d reg	114
5000 CSt&Pisco	103¾	4000 O&I W1s reorg ct	83
14000 DL&W con 7s	140	60000 ORAN 1st	100@100¼
1000 Erie 2d mtg	110¾	1000 P&R 1st pfd	67¾
2000 Erie 7s con gld	134¾	5000 Ocm T 6s	104¾
2000 HATC 2d—M Ltr	122¾	2000 P&R 1st pfd	67¾
1000 L & GN cp 6s trst	97¾	20000 P&R 1st—Bonds	67¾
1000 IaCen 5s	95¾	3000 R&Alst-DM ctfs	70
21000 Kan P 1st con	116	10000 R&A2d-DM ctfs	31¾
11000 L & Nguts	114¾@115	5000 RWW Ps 1st trbs	104
1000 L&N&M&M 1st	97	14000 RioG W 1st	71¾
6000 MASP 1st-CAPeMs	118	6000 StLAAT 2d	39¾
2000 M K&T gn 6s trst	75	22000 T Pac R 1st inc	39¾
1000 M L&W for sale	87¾	3000 W1s Cen Co 1st	87¾
3000 NY&H 1st reg	127½	5000 W1sCCo inc	68¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,400	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾
Bell Telephone	13	222	222	222	222
C., B. and Q.	1,100	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
Eastern R. R.	100	97	97	97	97
Mexican Cen	610	15	15	15	15
Sugar Trust	15,000	68	68¾	68¾	68¾
Thorp Bros'a	100	65	65	65	65
Do ser. D	85	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Union Pacific	1,950	57	57¾	56¾	57
Wis. Central	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾

Bond sales and quotations:

$1000 Bos Land 6s	103	$2000 Atch inc	34¼@34¾
3000 Mex Cent 4s	70@70¾	3000 Wis C 1st	90¾
3000 N Eng 6s	117¾	3000 O S L 5s	103@103¾
2000 Alleg & W 6s	103	2000 Mex C 1st	70

Money at the clearing-house is 4 per cent, call loans are 5@6 per cent, and time paper is 6½@6¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 57¾; Reading, 26¾@27; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@53¾; Reading general 4s, 85¾@86; Reading first preferred, 61¾@62; Reading second preferred, 49¼@49¾; Reading third preferred, 30¾@30¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Consols closed at 97 7-16 for money and 97 11-16 for account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 36½; Canadian Pacific, 68¾; Mexican ordinary, 37¾; St. Paul common, 70½; New York Central, 109¾; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Reading, 30¾.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £80,000. Bar silver, 44d per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Three per cent rentes 87f 12½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.00; Caledonia S. H., $1.50; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Deadwood T., $1.50; Eureka Consolidated, $5.00; El Cristo, $1.50; Gould & Curry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $7.00; Iron Silver, $2.35; Mexican, $5.00; Ontario, $9.75; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Small Hopes, $1.00; Sutter Creek, $1.35.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Mining prices: Santa Fe Copper, $1.07½; Allouez Mining company (new), $1.75; Calumet & Hecla, $255.00; Catalpa, $14.00; Franklin, $13.25; Huron, $5.00; Oscoola, $27.50; Quincy, $8.00; Quincy, $70.00; Tamarack, $161.00; San Diego, $18.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged less active yesterday, but the general tone was steadier, especially in grain. The weather here was fine, but a high barometer in the Northwest was looked at as possibly destined to send hither a wave of cold, it was reported to be already cold in the Northwest and to be much cooler in Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, and there was more disposition to think we may yet have a visit from the Frost King. But there was more of waiting than of trading, except in corn.

The clearances from New York included 61,000 bu wheat, 25,000 sacks flour, and 180,000 bu corn. Those from all Atlantic ports were equal to 265,000 bu wheat.

Cash wheat was quoted scarce here yesterday at a smaller discount of about 3c from the price for May, and one cargo was understood to have been worked at that difference. In Baltimore the export inquiry was reported to be good, but cash wheat there is close up to the May price because of liberal selling of cash wheat in the recent past. It is reasonably that the total of wheat stocks at Atlantic ports, not including New Orleans, is only about half as large as that of a year ago, and anything like a fair demand would soon clear them out, leaving the export business to be supplied from the West.

It is believed here that room exists for a good export business both in wheat and corn. The latter especially shows signs of revival, and foreign buyers are taking hold freely, thinking the price is not likely to go much lower. They say the cut in freight rates from the West has been fully discounted already, and point to last week's decrease in the visible supply as a proof that holders are not free sellers at the present reduced basis. The feeling in corn here was unmistakably firmer.

A well posted man on 'Change says he is advised by old farmers that the next crop of winter wheat is likely to be a poor one, even if we do not experience any cold weather between now and harvest time. Winter grown grass is never worth the trouble of cutting in summer, and the same is true of wheat. It has grown too much during the winter season to be good for much later on. It can only give a poor yield at the best.

A dispatch from California says the seeding of wheat has been stopped again by the excessive rains. Another says incessant rains have prevented seeding for any more this year.

Somebody in St. Louis telegraphed that a large increase was expected in the receipts of wheat there, and another volunteered the information that the augment would be chiefly from the Illinois River. It turns out that the whole of the increase from the Illinois River thus far arranged for is four boat loads on the way to Grier.

Well informed parties say the talk about a stock of 60,000,000 bu rivals those at the close of the current month is preposterous. They say they look for a decrease from the 35,600,000 bu reported as on hand at the close of January. It is a pity that such miscalled "estimates" should obtain the credence necessary to publicity.

A letter from Evansville, Ind., says millers there have examined the growing wheat in that vicinity and are satisfied that a great deal of it is jointed with an embryo head.

A Liverpool private cable says Indian, River Plate, and Australian wheat reports are less favorable.

The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom last week plus the deliveries of grain by home farmers were 1,956,000 bu less than the current weekly consumption. The stocks in Great Britain are otherwise reported to have decreased 800,000 bu during the week, and some think the alleged increase in the quantity on ocean passage is really a 600,000 bu decrease.

New York reports 36,000 bu wheat and 144,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 64,000 bu wheat and 207,000 bu corn for Europe.

In the last four years 555 new flour mills have been started in the Southern States, 166 of the number belonging to the record of 1889.

Dornbusch notes that the low price of corn has stimulated an increased demand for it in Europe.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was again dull, with no price changes noted. The trading seemed to be only local.

Wheat was less weak and the range of price changes was a narrow one, but rather on smaller selling than an active demand. The latter was lacking, but fears of a possible freeze in the winter wheat belt made sellers hold off. Liverpool was reported steady early to firm later, and the colder weather in the Northwest was offset by a reported increase of 1,584,000 bu in the quantity on ocean passage, which no one could account for. News of good export clearances helped to strength late in the session. McCormick and Pardridge were the principal sellers, while the buying was led by Milmine, Cottrell, and Baxter. Towards the close there was some buying by Dunn and Norton-Worthington on foreign orders, and the market rose in spite of the efforts of a couple of privilege traders to prevent it. May opened 1c lower, at 77¾c, sold at 77¾c, improved to 77¾c bid, fell off to 76¾c, advanced to 77½c, and closed at 77¾c bid, with June at a shade of premium, and this month nominal at a discount of 2¼@2½c. In store sold at 75@75½c for No. 3 spring and 67½c for No. 3 red winter. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 68@72½c. No. 3 spring at 62@70c, and No. 4 do at 59@66½c. Total cash sales about 24 cars and 8,000 bu.

Corn was unexpectedly firmer, with a much better demand, part of which was on country orders and part from the East. Liverpool was stronger, the receipts here were 107 cars less than expected, and the estimates were for light arrivals today. This induced a fair covering of shorts, but mostly in small lots, and that big local traders held aloof from the market. Trego and Schwartz were the leading buyers, and the most prominent sellers were Milmine, Rumsey, Congdon, and Harvey. Towards the close there was moderate buying of futures by Irwin-Green, Seavernes, Le Vasly, and A. S. White. Graded lots and samples were stronger except some poor offerings of the latter, and the foreign shipping inquiry was reported to be decidedly better. May opened unchanged at 29¾c bid, sold at the split above 30¼c, and advanced to 30c at the close, with the month at about 27¾c, and June the same as May. August sold at 31@31¼c. In store and to go there sold at 27¾@27¾c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 28c for No. 2 white, and 26c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 25@25c for No. 4 mixed and 26@27¾c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales about 272 cars and 60,000 bu.

In the market for oats the recent activity had in a great measure disappeared, with only moderate speculative trading at prices much as those of Monday. No exports were reported at the seaboard, local stocks were not changed by withdrawals, and the receipts were again large. The stock of contract oats at the last statement was rather light, however, consisting of only 930,286 bu. No. 2 out of a total of 1,501,526 bu. The large offerings on the sample market were in good demand, but at about 1c decline, with No. 2 regular inactive at 19½c. May opened firm at 21@21¼c, but owing to increased offerings declined to 20¾c, touching 20½c, and subsequently recovered, with buying for account of local shorts, closing steady at 21c. June and July were dull at 20¾@20¾c, with March at 1c discount. Free on board sales were on No. 2 white and barley-oats, 23@23½c for No. 2, and 21¾@22½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 185 cars.

Provisions were slow, with little change in prices. They opened easy in sympathy with a 5c decline in hogs, but it was soon found that buyers stood ready to take hold at a decline, and then there was little stuff offered. Cudahy sold a few ribs. They sold 5c lower, to $4.75 for May, but closed at $4.80 asked. With June 5c lower and this month unchanged at $4.70. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $5.90 for May, with this month steady at $5.77